

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all Legatees and other persons concerned, that the **ADMINISTRATION ACCOUNTS** of the deceased persons hereinafter mentioned, will be presented at the Orphans' Court of Adams county, for confirmation and allowance, on **Tuesday the 20th day of February next, viz:**

The account of Elias Harbaugh, Jacob Harbaugh and Leonard Harbaugh, Executors of the last will and testament of Henry Harbaugh, deceased.

The account of Henry Overholtzer, Guardian of Jacob Geiselman, one of the minor sons of Michael Geiselman, deceased.

The account of Adam Marshall, one of the Executors of Joseph Marshall, deceased.

The account of John Marshall, one of the Executors of Joseph Marshall, deceased.

The account of Wm. Coulson, Administrator of the Estate of Tamar Coulson, deceased.

The account of Joseph Burkee, and George Center, Executors of Joseph Burkee, deceased.

The Guardian account of Henry J. Kuhn, Guardian of Mary Ann, Elizabeth and George J. Felty.

WM. W. HAMERSLY, Register.
Register's Office, Gettysburg,
Jan. 22, 1848.

REMOVED.

J. Lawrence Hill, M. D.,

HAS removed his Office to the building opposite the Lutheran Church in Chambersburg street, two doors east of Mr. Middlecott's Store, where those wishing to have any Dental operations performed, are respectfully invited to call.

REFERENCES.
Dr. C. N. Berluchy, Rev. J. C. Watson, D. D.,
" D. Horner, " C. P. Krauth, D. D.,
" C. A. Cowgill, " Prof. M. Jacobs,
" D. Gilbert, " H. L. Baugher,
" " W. M. Reynolds.
Gettysburg, July 8.

MONEY WANTED.

ALL those indebted to me, of long standing, either by note or book account, will please call and settle the same, on or before the first day of April next.

GEORGE ARNOLD.

GETTYSBURG FEMALE SEMINARY.

THE Trustees of the Gettysburg Female Seminary, incorporated by the Legislature, have re-opened the Institution, under the care of Miss M. CAMPBELL, as instructress. A few pupils will be received, in addition to those now in the Seminary.

Reference may be had to either of the Trustees, who are Rev. S. S. Schmucker, D. D., Rev. J. C. Watson, D. D., Professor Baugher, J. B. M'Pherson, Esq., J. A. Thompson, Esq., Dr. D. Horner, J. B. Danner, Esq., Hon. M. C'lean, and R. G. Harper.

Gettysburg, Feb. 7.

APPRENTICE WANTED.

AN APPRENTICE to the Baking and Confectionary Business, in all their branches, will be taken by the subscriber, if application be made immediately by a youth of the age of 16 or 17, who can furnish good recommendations.

C. WEAVER.
July 3.

M'Allister's Ointment.

Containing no Mercury, or other Mineral.

FROM THE "READING EAGLE."

THERE was never, perhaps, a medicine brought before the public, that has in so short a time won such a reputation as M'ALLISTER'S ALL-HEALING OR WOUND-SALVE. Almost every person that has made trial of it speaks warmly in its praise. One has been cured by it, of the most painful Rheumatism, another of the Piles, a third of a troublesome pain in the side, a fourth of a swelling in the limbs, &c., &c. It does not give immediate relief, in every case, it can do no injury, being applied outwardly. As another evidence of the wonderful healing power possessed by this salve, we subjoin the following certificate, from a respectable citizen of Maiden Creek township, in this county:

MAIDEN CREEK, Berks Co., March 30, 1847.

Messrs. Ritter & Co.—I desire to inform you that I was entirely cured of a severe pain in the back, by the use of M'Allister's All-Healing Salve, which I purchased from you. I suffered with it for about 20 years, and at night was unable to sleep. During that time I tried various remedies, which were prescribed for me by physicians and other persons, without receiving any relief, and at last made trial of this Salve, with a result favorable beyond expectation. I am now entirely free from the pain, and enjoy at night a peaceful and sweet sleep. I have also used the Salve since for Toothache and other complaints, with similar happy results.

Your friend,
JOHN HOLDINBACH.

Around the Box are Directions for using M'Allister's Ointment for Scrofula, Liver Complaint, Erysipelas, Tetters, Chilblains, Scald Head, Sore Eyes, Quinsey, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Nervous Affections, Pains, Disease of the Spine, Heart Ache, Asthma, Deafness, Ear Ache, Burns, Corns, all Diseases of the Skin, Sore Lips, Pimples, &c., Stiffness of the Joints, Swelling of the Limbs, Sores, Rheumatism, Piles, Cold Feet, Croup, Swelled or Broken Breast, Tooth Ache, Ague in the Face, &c., &c.

The Ointment is good for any part of the body or limbs when inflamed. In some cases it should be applied often.

CAUTION.—No Ointment will be genuine unless the name of James M'Allister is written with a pen upon every label.

For sale by my Agents in all the principal cities and towns in the United States.

JAMES M'ALLISTER,
Sole Proprietor of the above Medicine.
PRICE 25 CENTS PER BOX.
AGENTS.—S. S. FOXLEY, Gettysburg; Joseph R. Henry, Abbotstown; Mutter & Rowe, Emmitsburg; J. W. Schmidt, Hanover; C. A. Morris & Co., York; L. Denig, Chambersburg.
Feb. 5. eow3m

Poetry.

ABSENT FRIENDS.

Oh! where are they? the friends I loved
In childhood's sunny hours,
And those with whom in youth I roved,
To cull the vernal flowers;
And later still, now where are they,
The friends of manhood's years,
To whom, it seems but yesterday,
I bade adieu in tears?

Those absent ones are far from me,
For whom my heart now yearns,
Embarked on life's tempestuous seas,
Where memory darkly turns;
And some have gone the way of earth,
Or whom my spirit weeps,
For colder o'er each homestead hearth,
Disconsolation weeps.

Ah! one, a friend of long ago,
Smiled sweetly when I came,
Death passed across her beautiful brow,
And left me but her name.
And one, the friend of youthful times,
Whose hand I seem to clasp,
Is far away in distant climes,
The stranger's hand to grasp.

Another one but yesterday night,
I bade a long adieu,
Whose voice was soft and step was light—
Whose eyes were heavenly blue,
Thus all have gone—each absent friend—
And never to return,
While memory o'er their sad faces bend,
Like mourner's o'er an urn.

Miscellaneous.

Daughters.—When a young woman behaves to her parents in a manner particularly tender and respectful, I mean from principle as well as nature, there is nothing good and gentle that may not be expected from her, in whatever condition she is placed. Of this I am so thoroughly persuaded, that were I to advise any friend of mine as to his choice of a wife, I know not whether my first counsel would not be, "Look out for one distinguished by her attention and sweetness to her parents." The fund of worth and affection indicated by such behavior, joined to the habits of duty and consideration thereby contracted, being transferred to the married state, will not fail to render her a mild and obliging companion.—*Fordyce.*

A Lesson for Scolding Wives.—"And I dare say you have scolded your wife very often, Newman," said I, once.

Old Newman looked down, and his wife took up the reply—

"Never to signify—and if he has, I deserved it!"

"And I dare say, if the truth were told, you have scolded him quite as often."

"Nay," said the old woman, with a beauty of kindness, which all the poetry in the world cannot excel, "how can a wife scold her good man, who has been working for her and her little ones all the day? It may do for a man to be peevish, for it is he who bears the crosses of the world; but who should make him forget them but his own wife? And she had best for her own sake—for no body can scold much, when the scolding is all on one side."

Three Faults of Nurses.—1. To lisp in a baby's style, when the same words in an endearing tone would please as well. The reverse should be the practice; the voice clearly emphatic, and each syllable distinctly articulated for imitation. 2. To tell of witches, ghosts, and goblins. 3. To direct a child to act a man; whereas it is not often becoming for a little boy to ape the man, but only to conform his demeanor to his age.—Every age has its peculiar decorousness.

Disadvantages of a Homely Wife.—1. I say, gentle, you're all wrong about that. You can't get along in this country with a homely wife at all. She'll spend half her time in looking in the glass. There stand and look, and turn and twist, and brush and fix, till she gets completely vexed with her own ugliness, and then she'll go right off and spank the baby.

She'll never be pleased with herself, and that's the reason why she'll be always fretting and scolding somebody or other. She'll be quarrelling with the pretty girls in the neighborhood.

And then she must have so many finger rings, ear jewels, sashes and ostrich-feathers—so much allied expensive flaring tawdry to make her look any way nice at all. She'll be always "Not at home," unless she can appear in full rig, with all sail set.

Snow conduces to the Earth's Fertility.—Regarding the appearances only, we might be induced to say, that snow, so far from being useful to the earth, was, by its cold and moisture, of detriment to trees and plants. But the experience of centuries teaches us, that to preserve grain, plants and vegetables from the effects of cold, nature can give no better protection than by shielding them with snow, which, though seemingly cold, yet shelters the earth's surface from freezing winds, and preserves a due degree of heat for the preservation of seeds.

Pretty Good.—The fastidious editor of the Yankee Blade gives the following among other "hints on matrimony":—"Don't be surprised if, after you have sailed smoothly eight or ten months on the voyage of matrimony, you are suddenly overtaken by squalls."

AN AUTHENTIC ANECDOTE.

Thomas Chittenden, the first Governor of Vermont, who was a plain farmer, alike remarkable for strong native powers of mind, and the republican simplicity with which he conducted every thing in his public duties, and in his domestic establishment, was once visited by a party of fashionables from one of our cities. When the hour of dinner arrived, Mrs. Chittenden, to the astonishment of her lady guests, went out and blew a tin horn for the workmen, who soon arrived; when, to the still greater surprise of the fair city, the whole company, Governor, his lady, guests, workmen, and all, were invited to sit down to the substantial meal which had been provided for the occasion. After the dinner was over, and the ladies were left to themselves, one of the guests thought she would gently take Mrs. Chittenden to task for this monstrous violation of gentility, to which she had been, as she thought, so unceremoniously made a victim.

"You do not generally sit down to the same table with your workmen, I suppose, Mrs. Chittenden," she said.

"Why," replied the Governor's lady, whose quick wit instantly apprehended the drift of the other, "I am almost ashamed to say, we generally have; but I soon intend to amend in this particular. I was telling the Governor this very morning that it was an absolute shame that the workmen, who did all the hard labor, should fare no better than we, who sit so much of the time in the house, earning little or nothing; and I am determined hereafter to set two tables, the first and best for the workmen, and the last, not so good, for the Governor and myself."

A Practical Joke.—A mischievous English rider, who happened to sleep at an inn with an Irishman, whose naked leg was hanging over the bed, wantonly buckled a spur round his ankle. In tossing about in his slumber, Pat drew his foot across the other leg, and mangled it most cruelly. On discovering his situation, he knocked up the boot-jack boy, and sworn at him for "an awkward scoundrel, for taking off his boots and letting the spur remain!"

A Cockney Colloquy.—"I say, Jim, are you going to see that man hung to-morrow?" "I don't know, Dick; vot's he got to be hung for?" "Vy, bless you, for 'orse stealing." "For stealing a 'orse? vot a fool! Vy didn't he buy von on trust, and never pay for him?"

Modest.—"My dear, don't say tale, say narrative," said a modest lady to her little son who was relating a very interesting "tale," he had just read in the newspaper. While the little fellow was thinking of his mistake, the old house dog walked in shaking his tail and looking quite familiar at the boy, when he exclaimed: "Ma, make Sancho quit shaking his narrative."

California Gold Grease.—A Yankee down East has invented this specific for the use of gold hunters. The operator is to grease himself well, lay down on the top of a hill, and then roll to the bottom. The gold, and "nothing else" will stick to him. Price \$24 per box.

"Your whiskers reminds me very much of Gen. Taylor," said a gentleman the other day to a fop, who was cultivating a very unpromising and sandy crop of hair on his face. "Why so?" eagerly asked the ambitious youngster, with a gratified tone and air. "Because they are *Rough and Reddy*," was the reply.

"Music hath Charms," &c.—They have singular notions of the uses of Legislative Chambers out in Illinois. The other day the Senate agreed to give the Alleghenians the use of their hall for musical performances for three evenings, with the proviso, however, that the members themselves should have a free admission.

True and Soothing.—There is religion in every thing around us—there is a calm and holy religion, not only in the animate, but in the inanimate unbreathing things of nature, and we should be wise to consider it. It is a weak and blessed influence, stealing as it were upon the heart. It has not errors, it rouses not the passions, and is untrammelled by the creeds and superstitions of men.

Sir Peter Boly made it a rule never to look at a bad picture, having found from experience that whenever he did so, his pencil took a tint from it. Apply the same rule to bad books and bad company.

It is a reflection of Tacitus that benefactors are agreeable only so long as we believe we can repay them; but that when they become too great, hatred takes the place of gratitude. Seneca says, in relation to the same subject, that a small sum of borrowed money makes a debtor, but a large one, an enemy.

As swallows that are with us during pleasant weather, depart when driven by the cold, so false friends flit around us during prosperity, but, seeing the winter of misfortune, hasten away.

THE IRISH MOTHER.

"You will be obliged to dismiss that woman, she does her work so badly," said Capt. R. to the steward of the Sailor's Home, one day.

"I suppose I shall," answered the steward. "I took her in from pity."

"From pity. Who is she, and what is she?"

"She is a poor Irish woman, just arrived in this country; her husband died a few months ago, and left her a widow with six young children. She has left them in Ireland, and come over here to find employment to earn enough, if possible, to bring them over: such is her story, and she seems honest enough."

"Well show her how to do her work and keep her awhile, till we know more about her."

She was modest, diffident, and retiring, little disposed to be communicative, and with little appearance of energy of character.

"You have left your children in Ireland, I understand?" said the captain, approaching her.

"I have, all of them, the dear ones."

"How old are they?"

"The eldest little girl was thirteen and a half when I left her in care of them all, and the youngest, sweet one, was a little more than two."

"How long since your husband died, and how have you supported them since?"

"My husband died about four months before I left Ireland, poor man, and left us in a little cottage, and not half of a quarter acre of land; and the rent was twenty-five shillings a year. I put the land into potatoes and garden vegetables for the support of the children; but that was little, you see, sir, after paying the rent. I thought I should be obliged to take them to the poor-house; so I says what I thought to the children; but Johnny says to me—that is the second one, dear boy—"O, dear mother, do not send us to the poor-house, for ye see they will not let you come with us, and we will be separated from you, and the white swelling is there, and many of the children dies; but do, dear mother, leave us here to get along as well as we can, while you go to America; and it may be, mother, with God's blessing, ye may be able to fetch us all over at last, if it be but only one at a time."

And so the child was teasing me to come to America; so I wrote a letter to my two sisters in New York, the one at service, the other married, for the loan of a few pounds; and I left the younger children asleep when I came away, for I knew, sir, if I parted from them awake, they would cry so after me, it would break my poor heart."

The Irish mother toiled on, after this conversation, for weeks, and even for months, doing her work better and better, and remitting every cent of her wages, often in advance, to her children, and receiving in return from them letters, from which we give a few extracts: "Dear mother—Soon after you left us, the landlord, seeing we could not pay the rent, took the best bed and the best chest, and the table and the chairs, and left us only the blankets, and the straw on the ground; but I hope you will return him thanks and his family, in your next letter, for giving the house gratis to us this present year."

"Dear mother.—The price of meal here is one shilling and six pence; the worst of flour the same; in regard of the prices being so high, that we deferred to pay their demands for rent, &c., which you had mentioned in your letter, until the next time that you write. Catharine bought no shoes since you left home; in like manner, she would want to buy some clothes for the children. Dear mother, we must buy the *firing*, too, for if we do be seen in the mountains, or in any other place, gathering sticks, we will be summoned. Dear mother, I hope you will send for myself, that is Johnny, as soon as you can, if you think I would be of any benefit to you there."

The mother, with her Irish heart almost crushed with the thought that at almost nearly a year had passed, not enough had been saved to pay the passage money of the first child, was about resolving to go back and starve with her children in Ireland. But, by a good Providence, she was in the *Sailor's Home*—her case reached the ears of sailors. The distance from a sailor's ear to his heart is short, from his heart to his pocket shorter. A subscription was started among the boarders, and raised at once to sixty dollars; and a few days afterwards, by another set of boarders, to one hundred dollars, and by a loan from her relatives, and an advance of her wages, to one hundred and forty dollars; sufficient to provision and pay the passage of the whole six.

The second Sabbath in November, in the morning, one of the runners of the house made his appearance before the door with six thick clad, bare-headed, and barefooted Irish children. The meeting of mother and children was a meeting of Irish hearts: they laughed and cried all at once, and all together.—The first burst of joy over, Croton-water, hair-brush and comb, did all that a mother's love and ingenuity could do to improve the condition and the appearance of the young voyagers. At evening she might be seen in her little room, by a cheerful light, and with a more cheerful heart, gazing into the face of one and then another of her sleeping children, as they lay in pairs in different beds about the room.

"This is the first place I came to in America," said she, "and this is the best place I have found yet, and this is the happiest hour I have seen. By the blessing of God and the kindness of the sailors, God bless them all their days, we are all here in America. The children want shoes and clothes, and the older ones employment. If we can get the latter, we will soon have all the rest."

—*Sailor's Magazine.*

Can One Negro Steal Another Negro.—A Western paper gives an amusing account of the trial before a Cherokee judge of a negro for stealing a slave. The counsel for the slave made a very long and irresistible speech, of which we give that portion which probably did the business for the accused:

"It is impossible—said he—for one slave to steal another: yes, gentlemen of the jury, I say it is impossible for one negro to steal another negro. Suppose, gentlemen of the jury, my horse should get out of the lot and run away, and go by the house of John A. Bell, and his horse should follow mine off, would you hang my horse for stealing John A. Bell's horse? No, gentlemen of the jury, you wouldn't do so such thing."

The jury cleared the negro, of course.

Important Decision.—*Sunday Law Sustained.*—We learn from a gentleman from Annapolis, that a case was on Tuesday decided before the Court of Appeals, involving the constitutionality of the law prohibiting the sale of liquor on the Sabbath. It was an appeal from a decision of one of the County Courts, in which the judgment of the court below was reversed on the ground of an informality in the bill of exceptions, there being no proof that the defendant was a retailer of liquor. The court, however, decided that the State had the right, under the constitution, to pass the law in question.

Amos Peters, a sergeant in the Revolutionary Army, died at Mt. Airy, Hunterdon county, N. J., on the 14th ult., aged 90 years. Several matrons of that period have left us within a few days, all over 90 years of age; and among them Mrs. Amelia Lippincott, grandmother of Stephens, the traveller and author, who died at Shrewsbury, Monmouth county, on the 27th ult. in the 96th year of her age. She retained the possession of her faculties to the last.

—*Newark Daily Ad.*

A Great Gun.—The newspapers say that Mr. Milo Cass, of Utica, N. Y., has invented a gun that discharges twenty-six times for one loading, which it does in two minutes, or less—the charges are attached to an endless chain. This beats Colt's revolver and all the other powder-and-lead weapons we have yet read of.

More Swords.—The Governor of Illinois has been authorised by an act of the Legislature to procure suitable swords, with proper devices and inscriptions, to be presented by him to Gen. Shields and each of the Colonels of the 2d, 3d, and 4th Illinois regiments in the late war, and a similar one to be presented to the eldest son of Colonel Hardin.

Colleges in the United States.—There are now in the United States one hundred and nineteen Colleges; thirteen of which are under the direction of the Baptists; nine under the direction of the Episcopalians; thirteen under the direction of the Methodists; fourteen under the direction of the Roman Catholics; nine under the direction of the Congregationalists; and sixty-one, most of which are under the direction of the Presbyterians.

The Cold Water Army at the Inauguration.—The Committee of Arrangement of the Grand Division Sons of Temperance of the District of Columbia, have issued a "Circular" addressed to the friends of Temperance throughout the Union, inviting them to organize immediately, for the purpose of participating in the inaugural ceremonies, at Washington, on the 4th of next month, of General Taylor as President.

Inauguration Festival.—The Whigs of Cambridge (Mass.) have determined upon having a grand Inauguration festival, at Spy Pond, on the 5th of March next.

Sudden Death in a Legislative Hall.—On Thursday a very distressing circumstance occurred in the House of Delegates of Virginia. Mr. Thompson, the member from Batavia, had called up a bill to establish a Branch Bank at Fincastle. He was proceeding to explain the bill, while evidently laboring under indisposition. Calls were made to him to speak louder, which he attempted to do. In doing so, he made a pause, asked for water, and suddenly sunk in his seat, as if from exhaustion. The House instantly adjourned in great confusion. Mr. T. was borne insensible into a current of air, and efforts made to bleed him, but consciousness returned no more, and in a few minutes he expired.

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THE PURE IN HEART.

The springs of everlasting life are within. There are clear streams gushing up from the depths of the soul, and flowing out to enliven the sphere of outward existence. But, like the waters of Shiloah, they "go softly." You must listen to catch the silver tones of the little rill as it glides from its mountain home; you may not witness its silent march through the green vale, but its course will be seen in the fresh verdure and the opening flowers; its presence will be known by the forms of life and beauty which gather around it. It is ever thus with the pure. You may not hear the "still voice" or heed the silent aspiration; but there is a moral influence and a holy power which you will feel. The wilderness is made to smile, flowers of new life and beauty spring up and flourish, while an invisible presence breathes immortal fragrance through the spiritual atmosphere.

Solennity of Prayer.—There are many persons who engage in prayer to the great Jehovah with much the same feelings as they would take a dose of medicine. They look upon prayer as a necessary duty, and yet it is disagreeable. But if we had more faith in God—in his existence, omnipotence and omnipresence—we could not entertain such ideas of prayer. Look abroad on the vast and mighty works of God, who created the world and all that is therein, the heavens and the fullness thereof, by the word of his omnipotent power. It is to that Almighty Being that we pray. Is it not a solemn thing to address the King of the Universe. We indulge feelings of profound respect when we address a distinguished fellow man; but how infinitely more should we reverence the Almighty Creator, "whose throne is in the heavens," whose eyes behold, "whose eyes lids try the children of men!" How reasonable is it that God should inquire of those who approach Him!

To Remove Moles from the Eye.—A very simple, but an immediate way to remove moles from the eye, without doing the eye any injury, is to wet the corner of a silk handkerchief in cold water, and roll it over the head of a pin, then carefully work it under the corner of the eye lid next to the nose, and wipe it quick across the ball, and you will remove whatever is in the eye, no matter how small. I have done it often myself, as well as recommended it to others, who have tried it and never knew it to fail. No one need fear to try it, for it not only gives immediate relief but makes the eye feel comfortable and cool afterwards.

A Religious Jury.—The jury in the case of Lawrence Allman, in Clearfield county, Pa., week before last, tried for the murder of his brother, in September, finding themselves unable to agree, sent for a Bible, and read and prayed alternately, until they had made up their verdict—which was one of guilty. They were out from Saturday till Monday.

Satirical.—Mrs. Mary Johnson, of New Jersey, (having lost her husband in the Mexican war, and hearing that Congress had paid Monsieur Pacheco for a slave that he lost in the Indian war,) prays Congress to recompense her for her said husband thus lost.

Lafour Mabourg lost his leg at the battle of Leipzig. After he had suffered amputation with the greatest courage, he saw his servant crying, or pretending to cry, in the corner of the room. "None of your hypocritical tears, you idle dog," said the master, "you know you are very glad, for now you will have only one boot to clean, instead of two."

Thrilling Railroad Accident.—A train of cars was thrown off the track at the bridge at Thompsonville, Conn., on Wednesday, by the switch being misplaced. The engine darted at full speed on to the bridge, cutting through and lodging; but the tender, baggage car, and second-class passenger car fell through in a heap of ruins. The fireman remained upon it unhurt—but J. Collins, the engineer, leaped or fell a distance of 45 feet upon the ice, and was dangerously injured. The only person in the second-class car was the baggage master, who was also seriously injured. One of the first-class cars also fell through the opening, but was so long, and the pile formed by the others so high, that one end lighting on top of it, the other remained upon the bridge, and the passengers by clinging to the seats were saved, except a few slight bruises.

Canada.—A late New Brunswick paper states that measures are in progress to send a deputation to England to urge upon the government the following measures: A union of the entire British colonies and dependencies; free trade and parental and filial annexation between them and the mother country; colonial representation in the British Ministry and in Parliament, and a wide plan of emigration of laborers and capital; and an abolition of the obnoxious colonial office policy.

"Why is a ship called *She*?" This question has been answered: "Because the rigging costs more than the bulk."

FROM EUROPE.

The steamer Niagara, from Liverpool on the 27th ult., arrived at Boston on Monday last. Her advices are a fortnight later than those previously received.

France continues tranquil. Mr. Bonleu de Lamour has been elected Vice President.

The Pope demands Austrian intervention to protect him in the exercise of temporal power. Sardinia and France remonstrate against it; in the latter country, especially, there is a general opposition to any interference.

The British Government has resolved to meet the wishes of the people by curtailing its expenses in several departments, which has caused the funds to advance, giving general buoyancy to business. American securities have also advanced.

Pope Pius has addressed a long letter to the Roman people, in which his Holiness deeply regrets that not only "his erring children" had felt no remorse for

the sacrilegious crimes and other outrages committed upon his residence and person, but had perpetrated a still more monstrous act by ordering the convocation of a general National Assembly of the Roman States, for the purpose of establishing new political forms, thus heaping iniquity upon iniquity, by endeavoring to destroy the temporal authority of the Sovereign Pontiff.

The Pope, therefore, forbids all persons, of whatever rank, from taking part in any such proceedings, reminds them of his power of excommunication, and concludes by supplicating Heaven for the conversion and salvation of those who have wandered from the right path.

This letter, when it reached Rome, excited the greatest indignation among the populace. Accounts from Rome to the 7th January state that Cardinals Feretti and Altieri, two of the most influential members of the Sacred College, had arrived at Rome four days previously, from Gaeta, and were the bearers of proposals from the Pope of a conciliatory nature.

Among the proposals was that of an amnesty to all political offenders, with the exception of the murderers of Mr. Rossi. It was said that the most able and influential leaders of the movement, and among others the minister Sierbini, had replied that they had it not in their power to induce the members of the ultra democratic clubs to accept these conditions, however reasonable they might be, without the assistance of an armed force acting in the name of the Pope.

In consequence of the arrival of the Cardinals, Prince Corsini, and the whole of the municipality of Rome, had given in their resignations.

On the 12th a mob in the forum attempted to pull down the pontifical arms. They were at once fired on by the Civil Guard and dispersed. Every attempt at disturbance is at once put down by the authorities.

A conspiracy was discovered on the 13th among the officers of the line, to effect a revolt in favor of the restoration of the temporal power of the Pope. The Minister of War, instead of causing military law to be enforced, according to the regular form, has only exiled those officers from the State and deprived them of their rank.

The way they do in London.—The London Times has the following illustration of the value of children in London:

"A charitable visitor at the house of the poor, found a woman in a state of frantic misery with a dying child in her arms. He endeavored to comfort her by pointing out the sufferings of the little patient, and the mercy which would be shown in that release from its pains which was clearly impending. 'Oh dear sir,' shrieked the disconsolate parent, 'when she's gone I'll have to pay 9d a day for another, and she costing me nothing.' She was by profession a beggar, and the child was the sympathy exciter."

The Trade with California.—All sorts of things are shipped to California. And no wonder. It is impossible to select an article that will not sell there to an advantage. The Bulletin gives a curious synopsis from a New-York table just published, of goods shipped by the gold

adventurers. From this it appears that 601 barrels of brandy were taken, and seven packages of books—873 gold washers and 47 ploughs—1 case of musical instruments, 254 packages of medicine—38 boxes of pipes and 3 hogsheads, 17 bales and 992 packages of tobacco—4 cases of umbrellas and 24 casks of crucibles—21 frames of houses and 64 packages of clocks—1484 cases and casks of wine and 14 cases of soda water—819 barrels of rum and 214 wheelbarrows.

A Mixed Population.—The recent census of Milwaukee discloses the fact, that there are in that village of near 16,000 souls, 6,960 Americans, 5,708 Germans, 2,487 Irish, 135 Hollanders, 97 Scotch, 83 Norwegians, 74 French, 31 Welch, 8 Danes, and 6 Swedes. This is a queer population. Babel must be well represented. Yet, in a very few years, under the nationalizing process of common school education, the children of these mixed races will become Americans—attached to the country, proud of its institutions, and many of them worthy of its honors.

The Sultan of Turkey has taken a great stride in religious toleration, having issued a decree according to Christians the privilege of attaining the highest dignities, even that of Pacha and Viceroy.

The Present Tariff.—It is well known

that about one half of the iron manufactured in the United States is made in Pennsylvania. Owing to the unsettled state of affairs in Europe, iron is selling in England below the cost of production.

Within a few days past the Lancaster and Harrisburg Railroad Co. has sent out an order to England for four thousand tons of heavy T Rail, to replace their present tracks. We understand that the iron, delivered in New York, will cost them \$45 per ton, cash. Iron manufactured in our own State, could have been procured, delivered on the road, at \$52.50 per ton, which is about the actual cost of production and delivery.

Here is a single instance where \$180,000 have been sent to Europe for an article which could have been manufactured better in our own State, and nearly the whole cost of which is paid for in labor. How much longer will our countrymen, and particularly the laboring classes, support such a Tariff?

Phil. Com. List.

The Empire State.—There are now but five among all the kings and queens of Europe, who reign over so many people as are included in the State of New-York; and there are but three Emperors in that quarter of the world who claim so many subjects.

There is but one Republic there whose Chief Magistrate has a constituency so numerous, wealthy, and powerful. This is a great country, and New-York is a great State.

Squatting a Little.—Some years ago in the New Hampshire House of Representatives, one of the members of that body, an odd stick from South Hampton, when the yeas and nays were taken on an important question did not answer to his name. After the roll was finished, he arose and addressed the presiding officer in the following pithy language:

"Mr. Speaker, I rise to let you know that I did not mean to dodge this question. I only squatted a little, in order to take a better view of the whole subject, and I now say 'NO' to that criterion!"

The manner in which this was done excited a universal burst of laughter from the members.

At the funeral of a Catholic in Rochester, the other day, there were several Lodges of Odd Fellows, with their badges. Father O'Reilly, however, before proceeding with the funeral service, gave notice that the rules of the church forbade the tolerance of such badges, and unless they were removed the ceremonies could not proceed.

Whereupon the Odd Fellows left in a body, followed by several of the citizens who sympathized with them and repaired to their lodge rooms.

Gen. Taylor's Pockets.—A New York tailor having completed two suits of clothes for the President-elect, was much annoyed by persons who wished to examine the clothes, and particularly the pockets. The tailor fearing the insinuation of petitions, denied them.

Female Rights.—The Legislature of New-York have amended the law of that State, which protects the property of married ladies from their husbands, so as to provide that any married lady may inherit or receive property from other persons than her husband, and that the latter shall have no interest, right or title to it; also, that if the husband convey property to his wife, it shall not be liable for the debts of the former, nor shall he have any more right to it than if they were unmarried.

Pennsylvania Western Penitentiary.—From the annual report of the warden of this institution, we glean the following facts:—During the past year 115 convicts have been confined in the prison, of which number there was but one female, an eloquent testimonial of the morality of the sex in the western district of the State. Fifty-five convicts were received during the year, and fifty-two discharged.—Balt. Sun.

Fatal Affray in Maryland.—The Hagerstown News gives an account of a fatal affray on the 3d inst., at the Big Spring, six miles from Hagerstown, in which two brothers named Easton, and their brother-in-law, Charles Byrum, were concerned. The latter interfered to make peace between them, in a difficulty about shooting at a mark, and finally finding it necessary to deny one of them, William, admission to his house, he assaulted Byrum's wife, when the latter struck him upon the head with a poker, from which he subsequently died.

Mexican National Bank.—With the desire of reducing the financial operations of the government to something like a regular system, the President has recommended to Congress the chartering of a National Bank, which shall, under certain advantages granted to it, receive and disburse the revenue of the Republic. A committee of the Chamber of Deputies has reported favorably on the project, and it was to have been discussed on the 3d ultimo.

Glass milk pans are coming into use in England, and are there considered much preferable to any others. If the milk becomes acid in a wooden pan, the wood absorbs a portion of the acid, and must, to some degree, affect the milk the following day. In an earthen or tin pan, any acidity in the milk will act upon the lead with which those articles are covered, and the milk will be in some degree injuriously affected. The glass pan is entirely exempt from any of these effects, and hence its value. This subject is well worth the attention of both our farmers and glass manufacturers.

AWFUL TRAGEDY.

It is our painful duty to record this morning the brief events of a tragedy which is unparalleled in the bloody annals of our city, and throws the wildest of romantic fictions into the shade. Love, abandonment and revenge were the moving causes to this fearful tragedy.

The history of this bloody affair is, in brief, as follows:

Not many years since, Captain John Howard married the daughter of a physician residing in Montreal, Canada. They lived together in apparent happiness and domestic comfort for some time in this city, but difficulties occurred, not necessary here to name, and the parties separated—the wife taking the two children, a boy and a girl. Not long after the separation, Capt. H. obtained the two children by violent means—having no recourse in law—and placed them, in charge of a friend in Kentucky, at the same time an application for divorce was pending in a Court in that State.

Mrs. H. was of an impetuous and determined temperament—a woman of many accomplishments—and felt her humiliation to a keen degree, and had often sworn revenge.

Capt. H. married again, (it is said,) and was living at the time of this terrible transaction with the lady who fell a victim to the wild fury of jealousy and vengeance—and perished under the knife of the abandoned wife. The circumstances of the tragedy are as follows:

At about five o'clock last evening, a woman called at the boarding-house of Mrs. Wolfe, on Fifth street, between Plum and Western Row, and called for Mrs. Howard who soon came down, and upon meeting the stranger, the latter sprang at her and plunged a knife into her neck, severing the jugular, and then walked off! Mrs. H. staggered back into the kitchen, the blood gushing from the wound, cried, "O, Mrs. Wolfe, I am killed!" and expired in a short time.

Mr. Howard was in the house at the time, and upon being made acquainted with the facts, he seized a knife, and calling the name of the murderer, rushed down stairs—but she had escaped!

The bleeding object of his love was writhing in death before him, and he became frantic.

Pursuit was made for the murderer, but she could be found nowhere. Mr. John L. Scott, however, met her a short time after the murder, when she called his attention by showing him a knife reeking with blood, and exclaimed—"I have done it! I killed her! I can't get this much out of Howard!" She was determined in her manner, and her eye had the glare of a maniac. Her hand and arm to the elbow were besmeared with blood, and there were some spots upon her face. Mr. S. was so completely confounded by this singular meeting that he suffered her to pass on. She was arrested at a late hour last night by officer Hulst, Jr., near her residence.

Cincinnati Commercial, Feb. 3.

The Soldier's Fate.—The Wheeling (Va.) Gazette, in announcing the sudden death lately of Capt. Augustus L. Sheppard, U. S. A. (formerly of Georgetown, D. C.), at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., says:

"We had the pleasure of serving a campaign in Florida with Captain (then private) Sheppard. For fourteen months we were messmates, sleeping in the same tent, eating out of the same messpan, covered by the same blanket and drinking out of the same canteen.

"Our mess consisted of six individuals; one, Capt. Walker, was killed in Mexico; another, Wilson Thomas, shot himself by accident while hunting for pigeons; the third, John H. Pleasants, was cruelly murdered by the Indians during the Florida war; the fourth, H. Cremer, was killed by a decayed tree falling upon him in a harvest field; the fifth, Capt. Sheppard, died as above stated; and the sixth, and only surviving member of the mess, is the assistant editor of the Gazette, enjoying good general health. Have we not cause to be grateful?"

Fatal Malady.—The Uniontown (Pa.) Democrat gives an account of the ravages of an alarming malady which has recently made its appearance in that section. The disease is described as being somewhat similar in its symptoms to the Cholera, but the physicians are unable to assign it a name.

Young persons and children are most liable to its attacks. There have been some fifty cases and twenty deaths within the two weeks since it made its appearance. When unchecked by medical remedies the disease proves fatal in a few hours. Sometimes the first indications of its approach are pains in the fingers and limbs, accompanied by violent fever and headache, which is followed by vomiting and diarrhoea. Some of the patients break out with spots, like the measles, and after death the body and face are covered with large black spots, the legs and arms assuming a black color.

Many are of opinion that this disease is cholera in a somewhat different form from its usual appearance.

Mr. Clay.—The telegraph informs us that Mr. Clay has pledged himself, if elected Senator, to support Gen. Taylor's Administration.

N. Y. Sun.

Then, says the Louisville Journal, the telegraph informs you falsely. Mr. Clay has repeatedly said, that, in the event of his going into the Senate, he should go with every disposition to support and strengthen the administration, but he has not pledged himself to its support. Neither Mr. Clay nor any other high-souled and independent Whig, would pledge himself in advance to the support of the administration of any President whatever.

Mr. Clay and the Kentucky Democracy.

At a caucus of the Locofoco members of the Kentucky Legislature, held at Frankfort on the 23d ult., the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That while we do not deem it good policy for the Democrats of the Legislature to unite in caucus in supporting any particular individual for the office of Senator of the United States, on the 1st proximo, yet we are determined not to vote for Henry Clay on account of his free soil principles, and as we understand, his emancipation tendencies, nor will we support any other man, whether Whig or Democrat, who is known to entertain similar views on these questions of National and State policy.

Thus it will be seen that, while the Locofocos, and particularly the Abolitionists of the North, hold up the great statesman as the arch enemy of freedom, Southern Locofocoism is denouncing him for his "Free Soil" principles, and "Emancipation tendencies." Doubtless the same object—a desire to make party capital—actuates these gentlemen in both latitudes. We trust the grave charge of "Free Soil principles and Emancipation tendencies" preferred against Mr. Clay is true, while it is of course sufficient cause of "Democratic" opposition. Nobody can reasonably find fault with this. It would be unnatural to expect any thing else. But we know, and so do his revilers, that when they charge Henry Clay with being inimical to Freedom and Progress, they make an accusation at once unfounded and malicious.

Lancaster Prison.—The County Commissioners of Lancaster, have adopted a design by John Haviland, for a new county prison, to be erected immediately on the ground west of the reservoir, at the head of East King street. The prison will be double the extent of the Berks county prison, and will cost \$102,000. It will accommodate 80 persons, with an enclosure capable of accommodating 160, and will be lighted with gas. The main front will comprise 180 feet, and the enclosure will form an area of 300 by 500 feet. The principal tower will be 110 feet high, which is 14 feet above that of the Reading Prison.

A Real Log Cabin Boy.—The house in which Tom Corwin, United States Senator from Ohio, was born, is still standing in Bourbon county, Kentucky. It is a one-story log cabin, about twelve feet square, with one door and two small windows. The glass six by eight. The old lady now occupying it will not allow it to be improved.

Fires.—A fire broke out on Sunday morning, in the American Hall, Hartford, Conn., by which Hamilton's Panorama of the Creation was destroyed. The Religious Herald was burnt out, together with several offices and stores. Building insured for \$4000.—Supposed to have been set on fire.

Canada.—Emigration to the United States.—Measures are being taken by the Provisional Parliament of Canada, to check the extensive emigration from Lower Canada to the States of Illinois, Wisconsin and Missouri, which has been going on for some time past. The commencement of the Halifax and Quebec Railroad (for which purpose the British Government is to raise \$4,000,000, in addition to the sums to be furnished by the Provinces,) and other public works, is recommended to furnish employment, the want of which was supposed to occasion the emigration.

The Gold Fever in Europe.—The California gold-seeking mania has extended to the Continent of Europe, and in the ports of Germany and Denmark there are already vessels fitting out for the conveyance of adventurers to the auriferous region. The English Journals are still crowded with advertisements of vessels loading, enterprises organizing, and joint stock companies forming, all set in motion by the continued favorable reports from the United States of the marvellous riches of the new discovery.

A Mysterious Return.—Mr. Richard D. Doran, a merchant of Harper's Ferry, whose mysterious disappearance some few years since, has been a matter of newspaper comment, returned to his home on Saturday last. He has been spending most of his time in Glasgow, Scotland. It is a singular case, and will produce some strange judicial proceedings. Supposing that he had either died, or been murdered in Philadelphia, his estate, being a very considerable one, had passed into the hands of administrators, and we presume entirely settled, so far as the agents of the Court were concerned, leaving a large surplus just in process of distribution among his legal representatives.—Charleston, Va. Spirit.

Lumps of Gold.—The largest lumps of gold recorded in the history of gold mines, are as follows. One found at the Wicklow mines in Ireland, weighing twenty-two ounces, one in Peru, weighing twenty-six pounds and a half, several in Quito, reported to have weighed about one hundred and six pounds, one in Lebanon, North Carolina, found in 1810, which weighed twenty-eight pounds, and one in New Greenland, which weighed twenty-seven pounds and a half. These, we believe, are the largest lumps on record.

Artesian Well 500 Feet.—We see by the Charleston papers that an operator there, a Mr. Welton, has penetrated with the auger to the depth of 500 feet 9 inches. Temperature at that depth, 734 degrees.

CALIFORNIA.

From the New York Tribune of Monday Robert Atherton, Esq., merchant of San Francisco, arrived in this city yesterday. Mr. Atherton has resided for ten years on the Pacific, and two at San Francisco. He left San Francisco on the 10th of December, and came to the United States by way of Mazatlan, Guadalupe, Mexico and Vera Cruz. The passage from San Francisco to Mazatlan occupied 10 days, the vessel touching at only one port. From Mazatlan to Mexico the journey was made on horseback in six days. Mr. Atherton has accomplished the whole of this long and arduous trip with remarkable dispatch, having been only sixty-one days upon the route; the cost of the whole, from San Francisco to New York, has been about \$700. He brings intelligence from the Gold Region, now the object of universal thought and expectation, thirty-four days later than the latest received before.

The interesting and important facts which he reports are as follows:

The gold region is now understood to embrace a territory a thousand miles in length and three hundred in width. The gold is distributed over this vast extent, though by no means equally, some parts being of surpassing richness, while others are comparatively barren of the precious metal. No limit can be fixed to the number of men who may find employment in extracting it, or to the length of time for which good digging may be profitable. There is room enough for all who may desire to make their fortune by this new sort of attractive industry, and a sufficient quantity of the glittering dust in the earth to keep them busy indefinitely.

But as we learn from Mr. Atherton, the business of mining has nothing that is agreeable, except the gold that it sometimes—not always—produces. In short, it requires the hardest kind of labor, such as only strong constitutions and muscles indurated by toil, can undertake with a prospect of success. Young men delicately brought up, and more familiar with the drawing-room, counting-room or lawyer's office, than with the plough or sledge hammer, had better keep their imaginations free from all visions of placers, rivers flowing with gold dust, and big lumps of the real stuff to be had for the picking up. Gold is not to be procured in that way even in California, but yields itself only to strength and skill. Even these are not always successful.

Mr. Atherton knew one company which went out from San Francisco with all the proper tools, machines and accessories, and whose members, after digging for some time with better zeal than fortune, came back each with a flea in his ear, and not a bit of gold in his pocket.

However, a man of the right sort in respect to health, strength and skill may, with fair luck and hard and steady work, obtain three ounces of gold on an average per day. It is not often found in lumps. Still Mr. Atherton has seen one mass weighing 7 lbs., and a friend of his had seen another weighing 21 lbs. The number of persons who had been to the mines when he left, is estimated at 10,000, but there had not been more than 2,500 digging at any one time. One man of his acquaintance, a blacksmith, had gotten ten thousand dollars worth in three weeks. A good many Indians had been employed as laborers by the miners, but they are poor assistants. They do not work steadily, and never can be kept at it above a month at a time, when they leave for San Francisco to spend their earnings in dissipation.

Mr. Atherton brings with him the bills of lading of gold to the value of \$20,000 shipped on English account. He also fully confirms the account of the gold on board the U. S. ship Lexington. Mr. Atherton states, that the Lexington has on board \$500,000 worth of the genuine metal. She was about to sail when Mr. Atherton left for the U. States.

This information also confirms the report that Cinnabar, of the ore from which quicksilver is distilled, has been discovered in great abundance in California. There is a rich mine of it in a mountain not more than three miles from San Francisco. If this ore proves as abundant as is supposed, the discovery will be hardly less valuable than that of the gold.

There was nothing doing at the mines when Mr. Atherton left, owing to the rains, it being the rainy season; there was not much sickness in the diggings, no robberies and no disturbances.

The cost of living at San Francisco has been the subject of statements quite as exaggerated as some of those relating to the gold mines. Mr. Atherton says that good bread can be obtained there at \$10 per week, and provisions were plenty at fair prices. The population of the place is about 1000. Mr. A. himself came to New York to purchase goods, but finding that immense quantities have already gone forward, will probably not make very extensive purchases.

The whole value of gold which has been gathered in California is estimated, at three millions of dollars, two of which are in various ways, and the remainder is on its way to the U. States.

Real estate was selling at enormous prices. Lots 25 yards square selling for \$10,000. Provisions were abundant at San Francisco and the diggings. Flour poured in in great quantities, from Ohio and Oregon, and came down in price from \$25 per barrel to \$16, at San Francisco. The probability is, that that article has fallen still further—perhaps to \$10 per barrel.

About two thousand emigrants had arrived in California from Oregon, the

Sandwich Islands, and different parts of South America and Mexico. In fact, the gold fever rages as fiercely in Mexico as it does in the United States, and there as well as here, expeditions are formed. Mr. Atherton says, that it is not advisable for large armed parties to take the overland route through Mexico, as the authorities will be likely to interfere with them and prevent their passage. Small parties can go with security.

German Emigration to California.—The Boston Mail learns from a private source that at the last dates from Bremen, in Germany, several vessels, loaded with emigrants, were about ready to proceed to California from that port. The gold fever had spread throughout Germany, and emigrants in great numbers were preparing themselves for expeditions to the land of promise.

A Church in California.—The clergy and several laymen of the Episcopal Churches in New York and Brooklyn, have united in a circular call upon their several parishes to make contributions to fit out certain clergymen, who propose to carry the gospel to California, with the materials for a church edifice and parsonage.

Emancipation in Kentucky.—One branch, (the House,) of the Legislature of Kentucky, has passed a resolution, declaring that the subject of emancipation ought not now to be agitated in Kentucky. This resolution passed unanimously, but is supposed to be against the views of a large portion of the people of Kentucky.

Firing the Globe.—Mr. Jones, telegraph reporter, has suggested in the Journal of Commerce that a line of wires should be established from St. Louis to the western side of the Rocky Mountains, there branching north and south to Oregon and California. The Oregon branch he would have continued to Behring's Straits, where the wire should cross to the Asiatic side, and so proceed through Siberia to St. Petersburg, whence lines might be constructed to all the principal cities of Europe. He considers the project before the Senate, for a submerged line across the Atlantic, visionary; but Behring's Straits being only 30 miles wide and 30 fathoms deep, the wires may be sunk with anchors, the Governments of Europe and America to unite in the project.

A bill is before the Legislature of Pennsylvania, the object of which is to dispense with the Inclined Plane to the Columbia Railroad. The bill sets forth that the expense of keeping up the Inclined Plane represents a capital, at six per cent. interest, of four hundred and fifty thousand dollars, while by the expenditure of about three hundred thousand dollars, a new track can be located which will avoid the necessity for its existence; thus making a considerable saving of outlay, as well as getting rid of a constant cause of delay, inconvenience and danger.

Shocking Depravity.—The base depravity of mind to which the love of gain can reduce a man sometimes, is beyond computation. It is stated by the Brooklyn Advertiser, that persons engaged in respectable business in that city have mortgaged their property in order to procure funds to bet upon the result of the pugilistic encounter between Sullivan and Hyer. One person is mentioned as having six thousand dollars wagered upon the affair. This is deplorable.

Recipe for making Good Bread.—James Roche, long celebrated in Baltimore, as a baker of excellent bread, having retired from business, has furnished the Baltimore American with the following recipe for making good bread, with a request that it should be published for the information of the public:

"Take an earthen vessel, larger at the top than the bottom, and in it put one pint of milk-warm water, one and a half pounds of flour, and half a pint of malt yeast; mix them well together, and set it away, (in winter it should be in a warm place,) until it rises and falls again, which will be in from three to five hours; (it may be set at night, if it be wanted in the morning;) then put two large spoonfuls of salt into two quarts of water, and mix it well with the above rising; then put in it about nine pounds of flour, and work your dough well, and set it by until it becomes light. Then make it out in loaves. The above will make four loaves.

"Some flour is dry and others runny, but the above quantity, however, will be a guide. The person making bread will remember that runny and new flour will require one-fourth more salt than old and dry flour. The water, also, should be tempered according to the weather; in spring and fall it should only be milk-warm, in hot weather cold; and in winter, warm."

Whig State Convention.—The Whig State Convention of Pennsylvania, have agreed to hold the State Convention for the nomination of a candidate for Canal Commissioner, on the 16th of August next, at Harrisburg.

Increase of the Town of Reading, Pa.—There were 315 houses built in the town of Reading during last year. Of the above 77 are three story brick houses, 75 frame buildings, and the majority of the remainder two-story brick dwellings. An evidence of prosperity that is quite gratifying.

"Punch" says one good thing, viz: that politeness is an air cushion—there may be nothing in it, but it eases jolts wonderfully.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF ADAMS COUNTY FOR 1848.

Commissioners' Office, Adams County, Pa.

AGREEABLY to an Act of Assembly, entitled "An Act to raise County Rates and Levies," requiring the Commissioners of the respective Counties to publish a statement of the RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES yearly—We, the Commissioners of Taxes of said County, do REPORT as follows, viz.: From the third day of January, A. D., 1848, to the second day of January, 1849—both days inclusive:

ROBERT G. HARPER, ESQ., TREASURER, AND COMMISSIONERS,

In Account with the County of Adams, as follows, to wit:

D R.		C R.	
	DOLLS. CTS.		DOLLS. CTS.
To Cash in hands of Treasurer at last settlement,	\$1364 18	By Auditing and Settling Public Accounts,	\$40 00
Outstanding County Tax and Quit Rents in hands of Collectors,	2095 05	E. W. Stable, Auditor appointed by the Court, to audit Public Offices,	22 50
County Rates and Levies assessed for 1848, viz.:		Justice and Constable fees for committing vagrants,	65 46
Borough of Gettysburg,	\$910 73	Clerk's pay,	327 01
Do. Quit Rents,	178 00	Sheriff bills of Court costs,	124 00
Cumberland Township,	433 12	Prothonotary, Register, and Clerk of Sessions fees,	47 94
Germany,	902 23	Postage and Stationery, &c., for Commissioners' Office,	30 00
Berwick,	641 05	Counsel Fees to Commissioners,	23 25
Huntington,	438 78	Bridge Views,	288 29
Latimore,	746 93	Repairs at Bridges,	24 54
Hamiltonban,	389 98	Fox and Wild Cat Scalps,	496 22
Liberty,	698 91	Assessors' pay,	35 25
Hamilton,	887 05	School funds due Latimore Township, (State Appropriation),	282 40
Menallen,	777 61	Grand Jury and Tip Staves pay, 1848,	626 74
Straban,	765 79	General Jury and Tip Staves pay,	217 00
Franklin,	485 26	Joseph Clapsaddle, in full for Rock creek Bridge,	458 00
Conowago,	373 64	H. Schriver and Slagle, part pay on Conowago Bridge,	67 50
Tyrone,	498 32	Court Cryer's pay,	135 61
Mountjoy,	725 59	Wood for Public Buildings,	355 16
Mountpleasant,	680 45	Jailor's fees for keeping prisoners,	860 45
Reading,	303 57	Road damages and damage views,	306 62
Freedom,	597 11	Public Printing and Blanks,	1 87
Union,	12,198 11	Swearing Township Officers,	2 00
To Cash received from Patterson for Court Costs,	58 56	Quit Rents paid to Geo. Himes, up to Jan. 1849,	3,450 00
from Sheriff Schriver for Jury Fees,	12 00	Tax refunded,	64 80
from Wm. S. Hamilton, do.,	4 00	Joseph Fink, Commissioner's pay,	165 50
from Edward Clark, costs refunded,	1 08	A. Heintzelman, "	163 00
from Estras,	1 62	Jacob King, "	163 00
Abatement on State Tax,	621 05	Repairs at Prison and Public Buildings,	42 13
From D. A. Buehler, for rent, 1st April, 1848,	30 00	Expenses in preparing and forwarding Report to Revenue Commrs and making settlement with Auditor General,	49 62
Additional Tax,	15 48	Officers pay, Spring Election,	285 61
	\$16,601 13	Officers pay, General Elections,	795 87
		Interest paid on notes,	26 59
		James G. Reed, Esq., in trust for E. State Prison,	134 25
		Director of Poor's pay,	60 00
		B. Schriver, Esq., for summoning Jurors,	62 00
		Returns of Retailers' pay,	21 87
		Medical attendance on prisoners,	4 50
		Coroners' and Justice fees for inquisitions,	43 84
		Abatement to Collectors of 5 per cent.,	631 94
		John Hoover, costs and charges in arresting Frederick Smith, on charge of Murder of Frederick Foster,	101 90
		Duplicates of Constables' Returns,	93 00
		Exonerations to Collectors,	196 36
		Collectors' Fees,	670 53
		Treasurer's Salary,	220 00
		Outstanding County Tax and Quit Rents,	1,870 59
		Balance in hands of Treasurer,	2,222 25
			\$16,601 13

The Outstanding County Tax and Quit Rents appear to be in the hands of the following Collectors, to wit:

YEAR.	COLLECTORS.	TOWNSHIPS.	
1846.	John Carpenter,	Freedom,	\$14 85
1847.	Jacob Myers,	Latimore,	70 00
1848.	John G. Frey,	Borough of Gettysburg,	400 88
	James Black,	Cumberland,†	274 99
	John Keefe,	Germany,	153 12
	John L. Noel,	Berwick,	59 61
	Nicholas Group,	Huntington,	86 05
	B. Hildebrand,	Hamilton,	20 00
	Daniel Gitt,	Conowago,†	333 26
	William Yeatts,	Tyrone,	38 03
	William Stock,	Mountpleasant,	217 59
	Abraham Brown,	Reading,*	92 74
	Abraham Waybright,	Freedom,	38 36
	George Kershler,	Union,*	71 11
			\$1,870 59

* Since paid in full. † Since paid in part.

Latimore, Hamiltonban, Liberty, Menallen, Straban, Franklin, and Mountjoy Townships, have paid off their duplicates in full before the settlement.

IN TESTIMONY that the foregoing statement of RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES, exhibited at the Office of the Treasurer of said County, is a correct and true Copy, as taken from and compared with the originals remaining in the Books of this Office—We have hereto set our Hands and affixed the seal of said Office, at Gettysburg, the second day of January, A. D., one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine.

Attest—J. AUGHINBAUGH, Clerk.

AUDITORS' REPORT.

To the Honorable the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams County, Pa.

WE, the undersigned, duly elected AUDITORS to settle and adjust the Public Accounts of the Treasurer and Commissioners of said County, and having been sworn or affirmed agreeably to law, REPORT the following to be a general statement of said Account, from the third day of January, A. D. 1848, until the second day of January, A. D. 1849—both days inclusive:—

R. G. HARPER, ESQ. TREASURER, AND COMMISSIONERS, IN ACCOUNT WITH THE COUNTY OF ADAMS.

D R.		C R.	
	DOLLS. CTS.		DOLLS. CTS.
To Cash from D. McCreary, Esq., late Treasurer,	1564 18	By Constables Returns, (1848.)	93 00
Outstanding Tax and Quit Rents in hands of Collectors,	2095 05	Exonerations for 1848,	4 45
County Rates and Levies assessed for 1848,	12,020 11	Do. 1846,	1 50
Quit Rents for 1848,	178 00	Do. 1847,	90 06
Cash from Patterson for Court Costs,	58 56	Fees 1845,	8 67
Do. Sheriff for Jury fees, &c.,	12 00	Do. 1846,	8 55
Do. Wm. S. Hamilton, do.,	4 00	Do. 1847,	335 99
Do. E. Clark, costs refunded,	1 08	Outstanding Tax, 1846,	14 85
Do. Estras,	1 62	Do. 1847,	70 00
Abatement on State Tax,	621 05	Do. 1848,	1,785 74
D. A. Buehler, Rent,	30 00	Exonerations for 1848,	100 35
Additional Tax,	15 48	Fees, do. 1848,	317 37
	\$16,601 13	Disbursements on County Orders,	11,328 32
		Treasurer's Salary,	220 00
		Balance in hands of County Treasurer,	2,222 25
			\$16,601 13

WE, the undersigned, AUDITORS of the County of Adams, Pennsylvania, elected and sworn, in pursuance of law, do REPORT, that we met, did audit, settle and adjust according to law, the Account of the Treasurer and Commissioners of said County, commencing on the third day of January, 1848, and ending on the second day of January, 1849—both days inclusive: That said account, as settled above, and entered of record in Settlement-book in the Commissioners' Office of Adams County, is correct; and that we find a balance due to the County of Adams, by ROBERT G. HARPER, Esq. Treasurer of said County, in Cash, the sum of Two Thousand Two Hundred and Twenty-two Dollars and Twenty-eight and a half cents; and in Outstanding Taxes, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy Dollars and Fifty-nine cents.

In Testimony whereof, we have hereto set our hands, at the Office of the Commissioners, at Gettysburg, our place of settling Public Accounts, the Second day of January, 1849.

JOHN C. ELLIS, } Auditors of the
A. W. MAGINLY, } County of Adams.
SAMUEL DUBROWAY, }

February 5, 1849.

Domestic Industry is the Wealth of Nations.

Fresh Assortment of HATS.

THE subscriber has a good assortment of FASHIONABLE HATS, which he is prepared to sell at 4 to 5 lower than heretofore, and much lower than they are regularly retailed at in the cities.

A good fur Hat, warranted, \$1 00
Fine Silk do. fur body, 2 00
Nine Nutria do., 3 00
Fine Monterey do., 1 00
Russia do., 2 00
Moleskin, extra quality, \$2 50 to 4 00
Fine Russia Hats, and other kinds low.—The public are invited to call and satisfy themselves.

Terms Cash, and only one price. S. S. MCCREARY, Gettysburg, Jan. 15.

NOTE BOOKS.—50 copies of Walker's Southern Harmony just received, which will be sold to country merchants or private individuals, at a small advance upon cost, at the Bookstore of KELLER KURTZ.

SILVER AND GERMAN SILVER PENS, CILS, VIOLIN STRINGS, &c., of best quality, can always be had at the Fancy Store of C. WEAVER.

COACH, HOUSE, SIGN & CLOTH PAINTING.

THE subscriber has REMOVED his shop to the Old Stand, on Washington street, between Chambersburg and Middle streets, formerly known as "Weaver's Paint Shop," where he has always on hand

Canvass for Carriages, as cheap as can be had in the City. He has also

Carriages, Buggies, & Jersey Wagons, which he will sell low. All kinds of repairing done on the shortest notice, and most reasonable terms. All kinds of Country Produce taken for Repairing.

J. G. FREY, Jan. 8.

ICE CREAM.

OF the very best quality, and different flavors, can be had, at all times, at WEAVER'S CONFECTIONARY in Chambersburg street. FAMILIES and PARTIES will be supplied with any desired quantity, at the shortest notice. CAKES and CONFECTIONS of all kinds always on hand, and will be furnished to order on reasonable terms.

July 3. Printing of every description, Neatly and expeditiously executed at this Office.

FRESH ARRIVAL. CLOCKS, WATCHES, AND JEWELRY.

THE subscriber tenders his acknowledgments to his friends and the public for the liberal patronage hitherto extended to him, and respectfully informs them that he has just received from the city a new assortment of

CLOCKS OF ALL KINDS—ALSO, JEWELRY, such as Rings, Breast-pins, Ear Rings, Watch Chains, Watch Keys, Guards, &c., &c. Also, SPECTACLES, and Glasses of all kinds and qualities—all of which will be sold low.

Clocks and Watches REPAIRED, as usual, at short notice. Establishment in Chambersburg street, next door to S. H. Buehler's Book and Drug Store. ALEXANDER FRAZER, July 31.

PERFUMERY, SOAPS, FANCY ARTICLES, TOYS, &c., for sale by C. WEAVER.

LAW NOTICE.

James G. Reed,

ATELY from Pittsburgh, designs making Gettysburg his permanent place of residence, and to pursue the practice of the Law. He has made arrangements with his father, JOHN REED, Esq., of Carlisle, to have his aid and assistance in all such cases as may require it. He will be found at all times at his Office, on the south side of the Public Square, two doors west of the "Sentinel" office. April 19.

D. MC CONAUGHY, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE in the Southwest Corner of the Public Square, one door west of George Arnold's Store, formerly occupied as a Law Office by John McConaughy, Esq. deceased. He solicits, and by prompt and faithful attention to business in his profession, it will be his endeavor to merit confidence and patronage. D. MC CONAUGHY will also attend promptly to all business entrusted to him as

AGENT AND SOLICITOR For Patents and Pensions.

He has made arrangements through which he can furnish very desirable facilities to applicants, and entirely relieve them from the necessity of a journey to Washington, on application to him personally or by letter. Gettysburg, April 5.

WM. B. MCCLELLAN, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE South East Corner of the Franklin House, formerly occupied as Sheriff's Office, by Geo. W. McClellan, Esq. Dec. 23.

GETTYSBURG FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally that he still continues to carry on the FOUNDRY BUSINESS, in all its branches, at his old establishment, in the Western part of Gettysburg, where he has constantly on hand all sorts of

HOLLOWWARE,

such as Kettles, Pots, Ovens, Skillets, Pans, Griddles, &c. of all sizes; also, STOVES of every size and variety, including Common, Parlor, Air-tight and Cooking Stoves—among them the far-famed HATHAWAYS.

To Farmers he would say, he has on hand an excellent assortment of

THRESHING MACHINES,

Hovey's celebrated Straw-cutters; the renowned Seyler Ploughs; also Woodcock's and Withrow's; also, Points, Cutters, Shares, &c. BLACKSMITHING is carried on in its different branches, by the best of workmen.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS ALSO OPENED A

BOOT & SHOE SHOP,

in the South end of the Foundry Building, where, with good workmen and excellent materials, the neatest fits and best work will be made. Ladies will be waited on at their residence.

All of the above mentioned articles will be sold as cheap, for Cash or Country Produce, as they can be had any where else. All orders will be promptly attended to.

Repairing, of all kinds, done at the shortest notice.

Gettysburg, May 8. T. WARREN.

THE LADIES! The prettiest Calicoes, Ginghams, &c. in town, are to be found at STEVENSON'S. Go and see them.

Sickness in Children.

AND the suffering which they undergo from "worms," often tend to a fatal termination, while the cause is never suspected. Offensive breath, picking at the nose, grinding the teeth during sleep, starting in sleep with fright and screaming, troublesome cough, and feverishness, are among some of the prominent symptoms of the presence of Worms. A timely use of

Sherman's Worm Lozenges

will immediately remove all these unpleasant symptoms, and restore to perfect health. Sister Ignatius, Superior of the Catholic Hall Orphan Asylum, has added her testimony in their favor, to the thousands which have gone before. She states that there are over 100 children in the Asylum, and that they have been in the habit of using Sherman's Lozenges, and she has always found them to be attended with the most beneficial effects. They have been proved to be infallible in over 400,000 cases.

CONSUMPTION,

Influenza, Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Tightness of the Lungs or Chest may be cured. Rev. Darius Anthony was very low from Consumption, Jonathan Howarth, the celebrated Temperance lecturer, was reduced to the verge of the grave by raising blood. Rev. Mr. Dunbar, of New York, the Rev. Mr. De Forrest, Evangelist, in the western part of this State, Rev. Sebastian Streeter, of Boston, the wife of Erasmus Dibble, Esq., in Moravia, and hundreds of others, have been relieved and cured by a proper use of

Sherman's Cough Lozenges,

and no medicine has ever been offered to the public which has been more effectual in the relief of these diseases, or which can be recommended with more confidence. They allay all itching, render the cough easy, promote expectoration, remove the cause, and produce the most happy and lasting effects.

HEADACHE,

Palpitation of the Heart, Lowness of Spirits, Sea-sickness, De-pendency, Faintness, Cholera, Spasms, Cramps of the Stomach, Summer or Bowel complaints, also all the distressing symptoms arising from free living, or a night of dissipation, are quickly and immediately removed by using

Sherman's Camphor Lozenges.

They act speedily and relieve in a very short space of time, giving tone and vigor to the system, and enable a person using them to undergo great mental or bodily fatigue.

RHEUMATISM,

Weak Back, pain and weakness in the Breast, Back, Limbs, and other parts of the body, are speedily and effectually relieved by SHERMAN'S POOR MAN'S PLASTER, which costs only 12 cts. and is within the reach of all. So great has become the reputation of this article, that one million will not begin to supply the annual demand. It is acknowledged to be the best strengthening plaster in the world.

REMARK OF IMPOSITION.

Dr. Sherman's Poor Man's Plaster has his name with directions printed on the back of the plaster, and a fac simile of the Doctor's written name under the directions.

Price 25 cents per box.

For sale by

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER,

General Agent, Gettysburg; and S. Berlin, Littlestown; E. J. Owings, M'Henrytown; Lilly & Riley, New Oxford; Wm. Bittinger, Abbottstown; Wm. Wolf, East Berlin; H. S. Miller, do.; D. M. C. White, Hampton; Ephraim Zuck, New Chester; J. Brinkerhoff, Fairfield; A. Scott, Cashtown; Thomas M'Knight, M'Knightville; Peter Mickley, M'ummsburg; J. F. Lower, Arentsville; John M'Knight, Bendersville; E. Staley, Centre Mills; J. S. Hollinger, Heidelsburg; Dr. Stewart, Petersburg; A. J. Wells, Wellsville; and D. Newcomer, Bragtown. Feb. 7.

A PURELY VEGETABLE MEDICINE.

Worsdell's Vegetable Restorative Pills

HAVE been gradually but surely coming into favor, among the families of this Country, for some years past. They have done this entirely through their great worth as a FAMILY MEDICINE. Agencies have been appointed, but no puffing and humbug, such as is resorted to by quacks to sell their medicine has been done. The Pills are offered for sale and have and will continue to be sold by all the principal storekeepers. The proprietors claim for their Medicine the following advantages over all others—viz: They are PURELY VEGETABLE. They are CERTAIN TO OPERATE. Their operation is free from all PAIN. They can be used with equal benefit by the YOUNGEST INFANT and the STRONGEST MAN—their efficiency in Fevers, Agues, Headaches, Habitual Costiveness, Dyspepsia, Cholera Morbus, &c., has been proved upon thousands. They are a Certain Cure for Worms. The proprietors possess a certificate from a gentleman in St. Louis who was cured of a TAPE WORM by the use of them.

Try them—they will not fail.

Travelling agent for the State of Pennsylvania—CHARLES P. ANLT. For sale, price 25 cents a box, containing FIFTY PILLS, with full directions, by the following Agents in Adams County:

S. S. FORNEY, Gettysburg; LILLY & RILEY, New Oxford; SHERIDAN & BA Littlestown; A. E. WHITMAN, Bendersville; Jacob S. HOLLINGER, Heidelsburg; W. R. STEWART, Petersburg.

A. WEEKS & CO. Proprietors, Laboratory No. 141 Chestnut st., Philadelphia, Feb. 5.

HURRAH FOR CALIFORNIA!

THE GOLD

IN CALIFORNIA, or the Wealth that is to be obtained in that country, as we are told, are topics of a small matter, when compared with the "precious metals" that can be obtained in a direct way, in Adams County, without digging for it, or undergoing the fatigue of a long and dangerous voyage. "A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush!" If you wish to test it, call at the

One Price and Cash Clothing and Variety Store of

MARCUS SAMSON.

Opposite the BANK, Gettysburg.

who returned from the City on the 15th inst. with his fourth stock of WINTER GOODS, this season. Persons who have purchased from him this winter have admitted that he sells Clothing cheaper than they have ever been bought any where before; and the fact that he has returned the fourth time this season with a large stock of Clothing, shows plainly that he sells a great many, and that, too, very low and with small profits. This is no idle talk of the Printer, because he is paid for his advertisement. It is the truth, and therefore we say you can obtain, or rather save, the "precious metals," by purchasing from him, without going to California. Any person can satisfy himself of the fact by giving him a call.

The assortment embraces every thing in the way of Boys' and Men's wear, fine and superfine Tweed, Cassinet, Cassimere, Cashmire, and CLOTH COATS, CLOAKS and PANTS; Silk, Satin, Cassimere, Cassinet, plain and fancy VESTS; caps, cravats, wrappers, shirts, bosoms, suspenders, gloves, stockings, &c. Also, a large variety of fancy articles, jewelry, spectacles, perfumery, combs, razors, purses, umbrellas, guitar strings, India Rubber Coats, &c. The subscriber thanks his friends and customers for the liberal patronage bestowed upon him, and hopes to merit a continuance of the same.

Jan 29. MARCUS SAMSON.

Its Works Praise it.

Burns, Scalds, and all kinds of Inflamed Sores cured.

TOUSEY'S UNIVERSAL OINTMENT, is the most complete Burn Antidote ever known. It instantly, (and as if by Magic,) stops pains of the most desperate Burns and Scalds. For old sores, bruises, cuts and sprains, &c., on man or beast, it is the best application that can be made. Thousands have tried, and thousands praise it. It is the most perfect master of pain ever discovered. All who use, recommend it. None can tell how soon some of the family will need it.

Boatmen, Livory men, Farmers, and all who use horses, will find this Ointment the very best thing they can use for collar galls, scratches, kicks, &c. &c. &c., on their animals.

Piles cured!—For the Piles, Tousey's Universal Ointment is one of the best remedies that can be applied. All who have tried it for the Piles recommend it.

Burns and Scalds Cured.—Thousands of cases of burns and scalds, in all parts of the country, have been cured by Tousey's Universal Ointment. Certificates enough can be had to fill the whole of this sheet.

Violent Bruises Cured.—Testimonials on testimonials, in favor of Tousey's Ointment for curing bruises, have been offered the proprietors. All persons should try it.

Scald Head Cured.—Sores or cases of scald head have been cured by Tousey's Ointment—Try it—it seldom fails.

Salt Rheum Cured.—Of all the remedies ever discovered for this most disagreeable complaint, Tousey's Universal Ointment is the most complete. It was never known to fail.

Chapped Hands can be Cured.—Tousey's Universal Ointment will always cure the worst cases of chapped hands. Scores of Persons will state this.

Sore Lips Cured.—For the cure of sore lips there was never any thing made equal to Tousey's Ointment. It is a sure cure for them.—Try it.

It is a scientific compound, warranted not to contain any preparation of Mercury.

For sale by

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER,

General Agent, Gettysburg; and S. Berlin, Littlestown; E. J. Owings, M'Henrytown; Lilly & Riley, New Oxford; Wm. Bittinger, Abbottstown; Wm. Wolf, East Berlin; H. S. Miller, do.; D. M. C. White, Hampton; Ephraim Zuck, New Chester; J. Brinkerhoff, Fairfield; A. Scott, Cashtown; Thomas M'Knight, M'Knightville; Peter Mickley, M'ummsburg; J. F. Lower, Arentsville; John M'Knight, Bendersville; E. Staley, Centre Mills; J. S. Hollinger, Heidelsburg; Dr. Stewart, Petersburg; A. J. Wells, Wellsville; and D. Newcomer, Bragtown. Feb. 7.



ADAMS SENTINEL.

GETTYSBURG:

Monday, February 19, 1849.

The Lutheran Book Company in Baltimore offer their Printing Establishment for sale. See Advertisement.

County Temperance Convention.

We observe that a County Convention of the Friends of Temperance is to meet on Thursday next, at 10 o'clock, in the Presbyterian Church. Dr. Watson is to deliver the Anniversary Address. We have been requested to mention that the following gentlemen have been appointed to represent the "Union Total Abstinence Society of Gettysburg" in said Convention.—Rev. Drs. Watson, Krauth, Baugher and Schmeckler, Rev. Professors Reynolds and Jacobs, Rev. Messrs. Holland, Thresh, Keller and Gehlhart, Professor Steover, Wm. W. Paxton, R. G. M'Creary, Dr. C. A. Cowgill, C. W. Hoffman, Wm. Boyer, George Arnold, Q. Armstrong, John Brown, and Wm. Bogle.

The following individuals have been appointed to represent the Temperance Society of Pennsylvania College in the Convention on the 22d.—Messrs. W. H. Withrow, L. E. Albert, J. H. Heck, P. Dorn, F. W. Brauns, J. C. Bigham, J. H. Cupp, E. S. Henry, H. S. Koons, G. M. Pile, J. E. Smith, J. N. Unruh, D. Worley, H. Heck, W. J. T. Carroll, M. Valentine, J. F. Buffington, J. S. Crumbaugh, G. S. Spang, J. W. Hessler.

We understand the *Philoanthropic Society* of Pennsylvania College, will celebrate their anniversary on Thursday evening next, in Christ's Church.

Fire!

We regret to learn that the buildings, located on the South Mountain, on the road between this place and Hagerstown, known as "Dohrman's Springs," were destroyed by fire on Sunday the 11th. A large proportion of the personal property, we understand, was also lost. The springs, during the summer season, had become a favorite place of resort for pleasure parties, and a portion of the buildings had been but recently put up. The fire originated from a smoke-house.—*Star*.

The 18th Anniversary Celebration of the Philomathesian Society, of Pennsylvania College, came off in Christ's Church, on Wednesday evening, in the presence of a large audience. Orations were delivered by Messrs. Wm. M'Creary, of Gettysburg, with "Mansueto" as his theme; C. J. EMMART, of New Oxford, "Poetry of the Bible;" S. YOUNG, of York, "Final triumph of Republican Principles;" and ELIAS S. HENRY, of Shrewsbury, "German Literature;"—the "Gettys Lodge Band" supplying the intervals between the several performances with excellent music. The exercises, although attended by some defects, were interesting, and, upon the whole, quite creditable to those who participated in them.—*Id.*

Counting the Votes.

On Wednesday last, the ceremony of counting the Electoral votes given for President and Vice President, took place in the Hall of the House of Representatives, in the presence of both Houses of Congress. The Vice President opened the returns in regular succession, and announced at the close that Zachary Taylor, of Louisiana, had 163 votes for President, and Millard Fillmore, of New York, 163 for Vice President; Lewis Cass, of Michigan, 127 votes for President, and Wm. O. Butler, of Kentucky, 127 votes for Vice President—therefore Zachary Taylor was elected President, and Millard Fillmore Vice President, for four years from the 4th of March, 1849. The Convention then adjourned. The galleries of the House were crowded by ladies during the imposing ceremonies.

Road to the Pacific.

The bill introduced into the Senate by Mr. Benton, to provide for the construction of a railroad from the Mississippi to the Pacific, contemplates a magnificent enterprise. It is proposed to commence at the Bay of San Francisco and to terminate at St. Louis. A breadth of one mile from the frontier of Missouri to the Pacific is to be reserved for the purpose of laying down, at once, one track of railroad—room being left for other tracks hereafter, and for other sorts of roads. A per centum of the proceeds of the public land sales is to be applied to the construction of the work. It is to be an undertaking by the Government, without the co-operation of individual stockholders. The Government is to build the road, and to own it when built. A branch road is to run to Oregon and to connect with the Columbia river. Mr. Benton, in submitting this bill, accompanied it by a characteristic speech, able, eloquent and earnest. He will doubtless continue to press it on every suitable occasion; for it is evidently a favorite project with him; his heart is in it.

The Gold Dollar.

As the Committee of Ways and Means have reported in favor of the coinage of gold dollars, there is every reason to believe that the public will soon be supplied with them. This currency will, we hope, expel from circulation the ragged and insecure small notes which flow in upon us from our sister States. The gold dollars are not, however, without objection. They will be easily counterfeited, and with difficulty detected. Genuine and counterfeit specimens were exhibited before the Committee, the members of which could not distinguish them apart. It is also said that the new coin will be exactly the size of a half dime, and at night will often be paid out and received as a five cent piece.—The experiment, however, is worth a trial.

Fresh shad, from North Carolina, made, their appearance in the Baltimore market on Wednesday last. They sold readily at 75 cents to \$1.25 per pair, according to size.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

On Wednesday last, in the House of Representatives, Mr. Cooper, from the Committee of Ways and Means, made a report favorable to the completion of the North Branch Canal. It recommends licensing oyster, eating and porter houses, as a means of revenue; the abolition of the militia system, and the imposition of a tax of fifty cents on each person subject to military duty, &c. The Committee promise another report.

Mr. Seibert, from the Committee on Vice and Immorality, reported a bill to prevent the sale of spirituous liquors by other than licensed innkeepers.

An Important Bill.—A bill was reported in the House on Thursday by Mr. Little, providing for the redemption of the relief notes, for avoiding the Philadelphia inclined plane, and for the completion of the North Branch Canal. This bill proposes a State loan for 20 years of \$2,000,000—\$500,000 to cancel relief notes; \$300,000 to avoid the inclined plane; \$1,000,000 to complete the North Branch Canal.—The banks are to take the loan, and issue one, two and three dollar bills. (Mr. Little is the Locofoco leader in the House.)

Election of Judges.—In the Senate on Wednesday, Mr. Johnson, (Judiciary,) to whom was referred the subject of giving the election of Judges to the people, reported favorably the joint resolution introduced, providing for the amendment of the Constitution.

The Currency.—The Committee on Banks have reported to the Senate, a bill to equalize the currency of the Commonwealth. It requires all the Banks to keep their notes at par in Philadelphia.

Agro Suffrage.—On the 31st ult., in the Senate, on a motion to instruct the Judiciary Committee to report a bill giving the right of suffrage to all persons, without regard to complexion, the vote stood, yeas 10, nays 18.

The Judiciary Committee of the Senate have reported a bill providing that in all cases of conviction of the crime of murder in the first degree in this State, it shall be lawful for the Governor, on the recommendation of the Court and jury, to commute the punishment of death to imprisonment for life in the Penitentiary of the proper district.

A bill to exempt from levy and sale on execution, or for distress for rent, property to the amount of \$300, has passed the Senate, and will probably pass the House of Representatives.

The reception of Gen. Taylor at Louisville, on Monday last, was a most splendid affair; and never, it is said, has there been exhibited in that city a more elegant display, or a more enthusiastic welcome. He was to remain there till Thursday, and expected to reach Pittsburgh on Saturday. To-day he will probably leave that city for Washington. Great preparations have been made in Pittsburgh for his reception.

Gen. Taylor arrived at Cincinnati on Thursday, and was hailed with a most enthusiastic welcome. The citizens turned out en masse.

Since the arrangements made at Pittsburgh for his reception, the river Ohio has been closed by the ice between that city and Wheeling, and the navigation is entirely suspended.—The General will therefore probably take the Wheeling route.

Gen. Taylor was very feeble at Cincinnati, from fatigue, and suffered very much from a fall received at Madison, by the pressure of the crowd upon him.

Henry Clay is still in New Orleans, in good health. He will not be at Washington on the 5th of March, but will remain for some time in New Orleans.

The *American Metropolitan Magazine*, for February, has been received. Its appearance is handsome, and its contents of an interesting character. It has eleven embellishments, several of which are splendidly executed. The Magazine is published by Israel Post, 230 Broadway, New York, at \$3 per annum, or two copies for \$5.

A Legislative Temperance Association was formed at Harrisburg on Thursday last, and 36 members attached their names to the pledge. A committee was appointed to obtain further signatures. Mr. Swartzwelder, of Allegheny, was elected President.

Ice in the Susquehanna.

The Susquehanna still continues closed with ice at Havre-de-Grace, which is frozen so hard that there is no prospect of its giving way for some weeks. The mails are conveyed over the ice in sleighs.

A Gentle Hint.

The Cincinnati Chronicle says: "A gentleman who came up the river with General Taylor, as far as Smithfield, informed us that the General said in conversation, that if he was an office holder when a new administration came into power, against which he had taken an active part, he would resign his office."

Mr. Polk and his family will remain in Washington until after the inauguration, and will probably leave, says the Union, on the 6th of March via Richmond and the Southern route, to New Orleans, and thence to Nashville.

During the firing of the salute on the arrival of Gen. Taylor at Louisville, two gentlemen, who were assisting at the cannon, Messrs. Anderson and Nicholson, had each an arm blown off by the explosion of one of the guns. This accident caused much regret, and cast a gloom over the scene.

The salt found in the great Salt Lake, in California, is said to be the strongest ever discovered. Three barrels of water make one of salt. It is superior to any now in use for preserving butter, beef, &c.

Counterfeit Notes.

The Wheeling Gazette says there are in circulation there counterfeit \$10 notes on the Northwestern Bank of Virginia. They do not resemble the genuine in any thing but the "filling-up."

Great quantities of counterfeit half dollars, of the American coin, are in circulation in Kentucky. The outer surface only is silver, and they are somewhat thicker than the genuine.

The dead body of a man named David Miller, was found upon the railroad, near the depot at Harrisburg, on Monday morning last, having been run over by the train from Philadelphia, and completely severed in two. He is supposed to have been intoxicated.

An Irishman, named Daniel Murphy, was run over by a train of cars on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, near Hancock, on Thursday last, and killed.

Awful Calamity.

On Thursday last, the house of a man named Miller, on Long Island, N. Y. was destroyed by fire, and no less than seven persons perished in the flames. The unfortunate victims of this calamity were Mrs. Miller, a servant, and five children.

The election in the 20th Senatorial District of this State, on the 2d inst. resulted in the choice of Mr. DUNN, the Democratic candidate, by a majority of 224. The district has usually given from 4 to 600 majority on that side—but Gov. Johnson was elected from his personal popularity.

A fire occurred at Warren, Ohio, on Friday morning week, which destroyed nearly one half of the business square on Market street.

The sufferers are Messrs. Judds, Steele & Co., merchants; A. Bartholomew, merchant; Howard and Fitch, tinners; Westcott & Weeks, merchant tailors; Wm. Chamberlin, saddler; Jefferson Palm, book merchant; A. W. Bliss, hatter; B. Grange, shoe merchant; Dumars & Foote, publishers of the Trumbull County Whig; Cromwell and Brown, and T. J. L'In, attorneys. Some merchants in the brick blocks sustained some loss consequent upon the removal of their goods.

Hyer, the pugilist, has been given up to the Maryland authorities for trial. We have not heard of Sullivan's arrest as yet.

The commercial advices by the Steamer Niagara are regarded as of the highest interest to this country. The N. Y. Journal of Commerce says that the advance in the prices of American securities, and the large sales of cotton will be of advantage to the commercial community of the United States, equal to five to ten millions of dollars by this single arrival.

The Whig members of the Ohio Legislature have made a caucus nomination of Judge M'Lean, of the Supreme Court, as their candidate for U. S. Senator. The day of election is not fixed. The Senate has passed a resolution, 26 to 9, requesting their delegation in Congress to support the Wilmot proviso.

P. S.—Judge M'Lean has declined the nomination.

The Hero of Many Fights.

Mr. Joseph Millard, of St. Mary's county, Md. has just got back to his friends. He was in 22 or 23 engagements in Mexico, skirmishes included, and was wounded twice. He went to the Rio Grande, fought from thence to Monterey, and subsequently participated in all the battles from Vera Cruz to the city of Mexico.

Fatal Colliery Explosion in England.

The Wakefield Journal of the 24th January gives intelligence of another fatal accident in the immediate neighborhood of that which took place at the Oaks Colliery in March, 1847, and that some fifty poor miners had met with instant death. On inquiry, it was found that the number of hands, of all descriptions, in the pit at the time of the accident, was 110. Of these 27 were got out alive, on Wednesday evening, three of whom afterwards died. The bodies which could not be reached the same evening were, of course, quite dead when they were approached on Thursday; and from a careful analysis of the numbers, the total number killed was 83, and the number of hands ascertained to have been in the pit when the explosion ensued was from 107 to 110.

Maternal Love.—A thrilling incident is related in the Dayton (O.) Journal.—On Saturday morning the house of Mr. Waddle, in Dayton, caught fire, in the absence of both Mr. W. and his wife.

A little daughter of four or five years, had been left rocking the cradle, in which was the babe. The little girl easily escaped, but the infant was left in the burning house. Several persons tried to penetrate to and rescue it, but were driven back by the excessive heat. But a woman came rushing to the spot from a neighbor's—she threw water over her clothes, and drew her apron hastily over her head, rushed in and returned in a moment—the child in her arms, and safe. It was the mother—of course it was—every mother's heart will tell her that.

Freshets in the West.—The thaw and rain of last January has caused tremendous freshets in a number of the Western rivers, especially in the St. Joseph, the Kankakee, and other streams in Indiana and Illinois. On the former river all the bridges for many miles were swept away, including those at South Bend, Berrien, Bertrand and Niles. At Peoria (Ill.) portions of the town were flooded, and at Wilmington a saw mill, flouring mill, and woolen factory, were crushed and demolished by the ice, which accumulated in great quantities and served to dam up the water and cause further injury. The public works are considerably damaged; numerous dams have been swept off; and many canal boats broken in pieces.

A man named Wm. Bennett, who was seriously injured, in April last, by a collision of trains on the Utica and Schenectady Railroad, brought suit against the Company, and last week recovered \$10,000 damages.

Postscript.

FIRE.

Yesterday morning, about 3 o'clock, our citizens were aroused from their slumbers by the startling cry of "FIRE!" It proved to be in the Bakery of Mr. Conrad Weaver, in the rear of his dwelling, and very near the hotel of Mr. Thompson, in West York street. The building was destroyed, but by the active exertions of the firemen, and the very fortunate circumstance, that it was calm, and that a slight fall of snow had taken place during the night, the fire was confined to the bakery. It was so closely surrounded by buildings, that had it taken fire at almost any other time, the destruction of property must have been very great.

Cold Weather.

On Friday morning last, the mercury was 49 below zero; on Saturday morning, 2 above; on Sunday morning, 14; this morning, 12.

A bill to establish a House Department, and to provide for an Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, passed the House of Representatives of the U. States on Thursday last, 112 to 78.

A serious railroad accident occurred near Elkton, Md. on Friday night. The locomotive ran off the track, and the cars were upset. Mr. Dale, late President of the Company, was much injured, also the engineer, conductor, and brakeman, the latter fatally.

California.

The Washington papers of Tuesday have a thrilling official letter from Mr. Folsom to Gen. Jessup, dated at San Francisco, California, Dec. 25th, from which we extract the following paragraphs:

"Since I last wrote to you, the affairs of this country have been constantly getting worse. We have no government here, either civil or military, and the country is full of lawless men, who are committing the most shocking outrages. Murders and robberies are of daily, and I might almost say, of hourly occurrence. Not an arrival occurs from the north, south, or the interior, but notifies the community of new acts of villainy, which go unpunished.

Within six weeks more than twenty murders have occurred in a white population of less than 15,000 souls. The people are now acting in self defence; and four or five days since, three men were hung by Lynch law, sixty miles from this place. It is of the last importance that the distressing condition of California should be impressed upon those at Washington who have the power to apply a remedy. The people are now preparing to organize a provisional government."

Commodore Jones also writes to the Secretary of the Navy as follows:

The worst forebodings of evil consequent upon the want of certain and energetic administration of justice in this territory are almost daily realized.

Within the three last weeks we have certain accounts of fifteen murders. In one instance an entire household of ten persons—a respectable ranchero, his wife, two children, and six servants.—The man, whose name was Reed, had been very successful in the diggings during the summer, and had returned to his home, near Santa Barbara, with a large amount of gold. His house was surprised by an armed party, and the whole family, as above stated, were barbarously murdered, and the house rifled of its golden treasure. The perpetrators of this horrid deed are still at large; of the other five cases, four are highway robberies, committed on persons returning with gold from the mines. In a word, I may say with truth, that both persons and property are insecure in Upper California at this time; and I am sorry to add that, in all cases of outrage and violence, as yet discovered, emigrants from the United States, disbanded volunteers, runaway sailors, and deserters from the army and navy, are believed to be the perpetrators.

For the first time in five years the St. Lawrence opposite Quebec has been frozen over from shore to shore this season.

Give the Devil his Due.—Certainly; but it is better to have no dealings with the devil, and there will be nothing due him.

MARRIED.

On the 15th inst. by the Rev. H. Holland Mr. DAVID J. CHAMBERLIN, of Adams county, to Miss ELIZABETH N. BIGGS, of Frederick county, Md.

On the day the 6th inst. at the Congregational Chapel, by Father Enders, Mr. VINCENT QUINN, of Congregational township, to Miss LOUISA SMITH, of Mount Pleasant township.

On Tuesday morning last, at the same place, by the same, Mr. LEVI BUTLER, to Miss BARBARA STRANDBACH, both of Adams county.

On the same day, at the same place, by the same, Mr. RICHARD ANAYS, of York county, to Miss ELIZABETH YOUNG, of Adams county.

On the 13th inst. by the same, Mr. JESSE MILLER, to Miss LIZA AGNES KENN—both of Adams county.

On the same day, by the same, Mr. JACOB OULLEN, to Miss ELIZABETH REAVER, both of Carroll county, Md.

On Thursday the 15th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Sechler, Mr. SAMUEL T. PATTERSON, to Miss SEAN CLINE—both of Adams county.

DIED.

On Monday evening last, at an advanced age, Mrs. CORSON, of Hunterstown, and formerly of Baltimore.

On Thursday morning, HORTENSE, daughter of Mr. Charles F. Marchal, of this place, aged 4 years and 2 months.

On Wednesday the 31st ult., in Philadelphia, Mrs. MARY B. LEWIS, of Carlisle, widow of the late Dr. Charles W. Lewis, of Virginia, and daughter of the late Gen. Wm. Irvine.

On the 9th inst. near Bendersville, Mr. JACOB HARTZELL, aged 32 years 9 months and 22 days.

Baltimore Price Current.

Flour,	4 81 to 4 87
Wheat,	1 05 to 1 09
Rye,	68 to 60
Corn,	44 to 50
Oats,	28 to 30
Cloverseed,	4 60 to 4 76
Beef Cattle,	6 00 to 7 75

DAGUERREOTYPES.

D. Baremore & Co. WILL remain in Gettysburg a few days for the purpose of supplying those who wish, with elegant LIKENESSES.—They will be warranted in all cases to be perfect likenesses, and indelible.

Ladies and Gentlemen are respectfully invited to examine specimens at the room under the Hall of the "Sons of Temperance." Feb. 19.

Gettysburg Female Seminary.

THIS Institution for the education of Young Ladies, will be opened on the 7th of May, in High street, Gettysburg, under the superintendence of Mrs. and Miss WALLACE: who will give instruction in all the elementary and higher branches of an English education; and in Music, Drawing, Painting, French, and Fancy-work.

Gettysburg, Feb. 19. 1m

EXTENSIVE SALE OF PRINTING MACHINERY AND MATERIALS.—The Book Company of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, having resolved to discontinue the Printing department of their Establishment, offer at private sale their extensive and valuable Machinery and Materials, comprising in part:—

1 very superior patent improved Adams' Double super Royal Power Press, platin 28 1/2 by 43, new.

1 do. do. double medium Press, in good condition.

1 Super Royal hand Press, in good condition.

1 very superior Engine, 6 horse power, perfectly new, with suitable connexions, and used for operating the Presses.

1 superior standing Press, Evans' Patent, with boards and platin for double super Royal sheet.

70 assorted Fonts, Book and Job TYPE, generally, in good condition.

Together with Chases, Imposing Stones, Cases, Stereotype Blocks, &c., and all the appurtenances and fixtures of a well appointed Book and Job Office.

It is thought that Baltimore is at this time, perhaps, the most desirable point in the Union, for the profitable investment of means in this department of the mechanic arts. The purchaser would find greatly less competition here than in any of our large cities; and it is not doubted but that a skillful Book Printer would be handsomely sustained by Baltimore Publishers, whose patronage is now enjoyed by printers in New York and Philadelphia.

The printing of one weekly Newspaper of large circulation; one semi-monthly do.; three standard stereotyped Hymn Books; four do. catechisms; and several other stereotyped works, is now executed by the Company: the printing of all which is designed to be transferred to the purchaser.

The machinery is all in complete order and successful operation, in convenient and central rooms, in the city of Baltimore, and possession may be had immediately.—Application to be made to the Superintendent on the premises, No. 258 Baltimore street.

B. KURTZ.

Baltimore, Feb. 19.

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL BE EXPOSED TO PUBLIC SALE, On Tuesday the 6th day of March next, at the residence of the subscriber, on Marsh-creek, the following property, to wit:

1 first-rate 4-year old Stallion, SEVEN HORSES,

Cows & young Cattle, 30 to 40 Hogs, 1 narrow-tread WAGON, the Wood-work of a new Wagon, Ploughs and Harrows, Hay and Wood Ladders, 1 Horse-rake, Double & Single-trees, together with a great variety of Household and Kitchen Furniture.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, when attendance will be given, and terms made known by MARK FORNEY.

Feb. 19.

NOTICE.

Estate of Peter Grove, deceased.

LETTERS Testamentary on the Estate of PETER GROVE, late of Union township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in the same township, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said Estate, to call with him on or before the last day of March, and settle the same; and those who have any claims, to present them, properly authenticated, for settlement. JOHN HOSTETTER, Sec. &c.

Feb. 19.

TAVERN LICENSE.

IN the matter of the intended application of ISRAEL YOUNT, of Reading township, to keep a Public House in the Town of Hampton, in said Township—an old stand.

WE, the undersigned, citizens of Reading township, Adams county, being well acquainted with ISRAEL YOUNT, the above petitioner, and also having a knowledge of the house for which License is prayed for, do certify that such ten or Tavern is necessary to accommodate the public, and that the above petitioner is a person of good repute for honesty and temperance, and that he is well provided with house-room and other conveniences, for the accommodation of strangers and travellers.

Solomon Albert, Samuel Overholzer, Abraham Haines, Peter Aulabaugh, Jacob Smith, Jacob C. Shriver, Simon Christner, John Brough, C. Cashman, D. M. C. White, Adam Slough, Henry Albert, jr., Jacob Aulabaugh, Job Dicks.

Feb. 19.

FAMILIES should never be without a supply of M'LANE'S VERMIFUGE.—At this season particularly, when worms are so troublesome, and so frequently fatal among children, parents should be watchful, and on the first appearance of those distressing symptoms which warn us of the presence of worms, at once apply a powerful and efficacious remedy. This remedy we can now supply, confident that it only wants a trial to convince all that it richly merits all the praises that have been lavished upon it. It is safe and infallible. Volumes of certificates might be produced, showing its great medical virtues.

For sale by

SAMUEL H. BREKLER, Gettysburg; GALBRAITH & KNOSS, Arendtsville; JOHN MCKNIGHT, Bendersville; JACOB S. HOLLINGER, Heidelsburg; HOLTZINGER & FRANK, York Springs; JACOB AULABAUGH, Hampton; J. S. HILDEBRAND, East Berlin; H. SHRIVER, Littlestown.

Feb. 19.

PLAINFIELD NURSERIES,

Near Petersburg, (York Springs), Adams County, Pa.

At this Establishment all of the approved FRUIT and ORNAMENTAL TREES can be procured. The list of kinds embraces all the finest varieties in the country. From these Nurseries a great number of Orchards have been planted in parts of this State, Maryland and Virginia, and the fruit fully tested. There are in cultivation near 200 varieties of the Apple, and about 100 of the Peach, and also an excellent assortment of Plums, Apricots, Prunes, Gages, Nectarines, Pears, Cherries, and Quinces, together with Strawberries, Raspberries, Gooseberries, Currants, &c., &c.

There is a full supply of the largest sized Trees for the coming Spring-planting, of Apple, Peach, and all the fine fruits—all of which I will dispose of on reasonable terms.

Persons wishing to plant can be furnished with Catalogues, from which to make their selections, by personal application, or through the Post-office.

WILLIAM WRIGHT.

Feb. 12.

FRESH GROCERIES.

THE subscriber has just received the best quality of MOLASSES SYRUP, which he offers at 50 cents a gallon; new crop N. O. MOLASSES, a fine article; do. S. H. MOLASSES; superior winter-strained LARD-OIL, as clear as water, at \$1.00—and a general assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries, "at prices to suit the times."

J. M. STEVENSON.

Feb. 12.

Wanted by the Subscriber

8 TO 10,000 feet White or Yellow Pine Boards; 10 to 15,000 feet Oak or Yellow Pine Shingling Laths; 12 to 15,000 good Oak Shingles; 8 to 10,000 good Chestnut do.; and 500 good Chestnut Posts.

GEO. ARNOLD.

Jan. 29.

FROM EUROPE.

The steamer *Niagara*, from Liverpool on the 27th ult., arrived at Boston on Monday last. Her arrival is a fortnight later than those previously received.

France continues tranquil. M. Boule de Lameunth has been elected Vice President.

The Pope demands Austrian intervention to protect him in the exercise of temporal power. Sardinia and France remonstrate against it; in the latter country, especially, there is a general opposition to any interference.

The British Government has resolved to meet the wishes of the people by curtailing its expenses in several departments, which has caused the funds to advance, giving general buoyancy to business. American securities have also advanced.

Pope Pius has addressed a long letter to the Roman people, in which his Holiness deeply regrets that not only "his erring children" had felt no remorse for the sacrilegious crimes and other outrages committed upon his residence and person, but had perpetrated a still more monstrous act by ordering the convocation of a general National Assembly of the Roman States, for the purpose of establishing new political forms, thus heaping iniquity upon iniquity, by endeavoring to destroy the temporal authority of the Sovereign Pontiff. The Pope, therefore, forbids all persons, of whatever rank, from taking part in any such proceedings, reminds them of his power of excommunication, and concludes by supplicating Heaven for the conversion and salvation of those who have wandered from the right path. This letter, when it reached Rome, excited the greatest indignation among the populace. Accounts from Rome to the 7th January state that Cardinals Fereiti and Altieri, two of the most influential members of the Sacred College, had arrived at Rome four days previously, from Gaeta, and were the bearers of proposals from the Pope of a conciliatory nature. Among the proposals was that of an amnesty to all political offenders, with the exception of the murderers of M. Rossi. It was said that the most able and influential leaders of the movement, and among others the minister Sierbini, had replied that they had not in their power to induce the members of the ultra democratic clubs to accept these conditions, however reasonable they might be, without the assistance of an armed force acting in the name of the Pope. In consequence of the arrival of the Cardinals, Prince Corsini, and the whole of the municipality of Rome, had given in their resignations.

On the 12th a mob in the forum attempted to pull down the pontifical arms. They were at once fired on by the Civil Guard and dispersed. Every attempt at disturbance is at once put down by the authorities.

A conspiracy was discovered on the 13th among the officers of the line, to effect a revolt in favor of the restoration of the temporal power of the Pope. The Minister of War, instead of causing military law to be enforced, according to the regular form, has only exiled those officers from the State and deprived them of their rank.

The way they do in London.—The *London Times* has the following illustration of the value of children in London:

"A charitable visitor at the house of the poor, found a woman in a state of frantic misery with a dying child in her arms. He endeavored to comfort her by pointing out the sufferings of the little patient, and the mercy which would be shown in that release from its pains which was clearly impending. 'Oh dear sir,' shrieked the disconsolate parent, 'when she's gone I'll have to pay 3d a day for another, and she costing me nothing.'—She was by profession a beggar, and the child was the sympathy exciter."

The Trade with California.—All sorts of things are shipped to California. And no wonder. It is impossible to select an article that will not sell there to an advantage. The *Bulletin* gives a curious synopsis from a New-York table just published, of goods shipped by the gold adventurers. From this it appears that 601 barrels of brandy were taken, and seven packages of books! 873 gold washers and 47 ploughs—1 case of musical instruments, 254 packages of medicine—38 boxes of pipes and 3 hogheads, 17 bales and 992 packages of tobacco—4 cases of umbrellas and 21 casks of crucibles—21 frames of houses and 64 packages of clocks—1454 cases and casks of wine and 14 cases of soda water—819 barrels of rum and 214 wheelbarrows.

A Mixed Population.—The recent census of Milwaukee discloses the fact, that there are in that village of near 16,000 souls, 6,960 Americans, 5,708 Germans, 2,487 Irish, 135 Hollanders, 97 Scotch, 83 Norwegians, 74 French, 34 Welch, 8 Danes, and 6 Swedes. This is a queer population. Babel must be well represented. Yet, in a very few years, under the nationalizing process of common school education, the children of these mixed races will become Americans—attached to the country, proud of its institutions, and many of them worthy of its honors.

The Sultan of Turkey has taken a great stride in religious toleration, having issued a decree according to Christians the privilege of attaining the highest dignities, even that of Pacha and Vizier.

The Present Tariff.—It is well known that about one half of the Iron manufactured in the United States is made in Pennsylvania. Owing to the unsettled state of affairs in Europe, Iron is selling in England below the cost of production. Within a few days past the Lancaster and Harrisburg Railroad Co. has sent out an order to England for four thousand tons of heavy T Rail, to replace their present tracks. We understand that the Iron, delivered in New York, will cost them \$15 per ton, cash. Iron manufactured in our own State, could have been procured, delivered on the road, at \$32.50 per ton, which is about the actual cost of production and delivery.

Here is a single instance where \$180,000 have been sent to Europe for an article which could have been manufactured better in our own State, and nearly the whole cost of which is paid for in labor. How much longer will our countrymen, and particularly the laboring classes, support such a Tariff?—*Phil. Com. List.*

The Empire State.—There are now but five among all the kings and queens of Europe, who reign over so many people as are included in the State of New-York; and there are but three Emperors in that quarter of the world who claim so many subjects. There is but one Republic there whose Chief Magistrate has a constituency so numerous, wealthy, and powerful. This is a great country; and New-York is a great State.

Squalling a Little.—Some years ago in the New Hampshire House of Representatives, one of the members of that body, an odd stick, from South Hampton, when the yeas and nays were taken on an important question did not answer to his name. After the roll was finished, he arose and addressed the presiding officer in the following pithy language:

"Mr. Speaker—I rise to let you know that I did not mean to dodge this question. I only squallied a little, in order to take a better view of the whole subject; and I now say 'NO' to that matter!"

The manner in which this was done excited a universal burst of laughter from the members.

At the funeral of a Catholic in Rochester, the other day, there were several Lodges of Odd Fellows, with their badges. Father O'Reilly, however, before proceeding with the funeral service, gave notice that the rules of the church forbade the tolerance of such badges, and unless they were removed the ceremonies could not proceed. Whereupon the Odd Fellows left in a body, followed by several of the citizens who sympathized with them and repaired to their lodge rooms.

Gen. Taylor's Pockets.—A New York tailor having completed two suits of clothes for the President elect, was much annoyed by persons who wished to examine the clothes, and particularly the pockets. The tailor fearing the insinuation of petitions, denied them.

Female Rights.—The Legislature of New York have amended the law of that State, which protects the property of married ladies from their husbands, so as to provide that any married lady may inherit or receive property from other persons than her husband, and that the latter shall have no interest, right or title to it; also, that if the husband convey property to his wife, it shall not be liable for the debts of the former, nor shall he have any more right to it than if they were unmarried.

Pennsylvania Western Penitentiary.—From the annual report of the warden of this institution, we glean the following facts:—During the past year 115 convicts have been confined in the prison, of which number there was but one female, an eloquent testimonial of the morality of the sex in the western district of the State. Fifty-five convicts were received during the year, and fifty-two discharged.—*Balt. Sun.*

Fatal Affray in Maryland.—The Hagerstown News gives an account of a fatal affray on the 3d inst., at the Big Spring, six miles from Hagerstown, in which two brothers named Easton, and their brother-in-law, Charles Byrum, were concerned. The latter interfered to make peace between them, in a difficulty about shooting at a mark, and finally finding it necessary to deny one of them, William, admission to his house, he assaulted Byrum's wife, when the latter struck him upon the head with a poker, from which he subsequently died.

Mexican National Bank.—With the desire of reducing the financial operations of the government to something like a regular system, the President has recommended to Congress the chartering of a National Bank, which shall, under certain advantages granted to it, receive and disburse the revenue of the Republic. A committee of the Chamber of Deputies has reported favorably on the project, and it was to have been discussed on the 3d ultimo.

Glass milk pans are coming into use in England, and are there considered much preferable to any others. If the milk becomes acid in a wooden pan, the wood absorbs a portion of the acid, and must, in some degree, affect the fresh milk the following day. In an earthen or tin pan, any acidity in the milk will act upon the lead with which those articles are covered, and the milk will be in some degree injuriously affected. The glass pan is entirely exempt from any of these effects, and hence its value. This subject is well worth the attention of both our farmers and glass manufacturers.

AWFUL TRAGEDY.

It is our painful duty to record this morning the brief events of a tragedy which is unparalleled in the bloody annals of our city, and throws the wildest of romantic fictions into the shade. Love, abandonment and revenge were the inciting causes to this fearful tragedy. The history of this bloody affair is, in brief, as follows:

Not many years since, Captain John Howard married the daughter of a physician residing in Montreal, Canada. They lived together in apparent happiness and domestic comfort for some time in this city, but difficulties occurred, not necessary here to name, and the parties separated—the wife taking the two children, a boy and a girl. Not long after the separation, Capt. H. obtained the two children by violent means—having no recourse in law—and placed them in charge of a friend in Kentucky, at the same time an application for divorce was pending in a Court in that State. Mrs. H. was of an impetuous and determined temperament—a woman of many accomplishments—and felt her humiliation to a keen degree, and had often sworn revenge.

Capt. H. married again, (it is said,) and was living at the time of this terrible transaction with the lady who fell a victim to the wild fury of jealousy and vengeance—and perished under the knife of the abandoned wife. The circumstances of the tragedy are as follows:

At about five o'clock last evening, a woman called at the boarding-house of Mrs. Wolfe, on Fifth street, between Plum and Western Row, and called for Mrs. Howard who soon came down, and upon meeting the stranger, the latter sprang at her and plunged a knife into her neck, severing the jugular, and then walked off! Mrs. H. staggered back into the kitchen, the blood gushing from the wound, cried, "O, Mrs. Wolfe, I am killed!" and expired in a short time. Mr. Howard was in the house at the time, and upon being made acquainted with the facts, he seized a knife, and calling the name of the murderer, rushed down stairs—but she had escaped! The bleeding object of his love was writhing in death before him, and he became frantic.

Pursuit was made for the murderess, but she could be found nowhere. Mr. John L. Scott, however, met her a short time after the murder, when she called his attention, by showing him a knife reeking with blood, and exclaimed—"I have done it! I killed her! Can I get this much out of Howard?" She was determined in her manner, and her eye had the glare of a maniac. Her hand and arm to the elbow were besmeared with blood, and there were some spots upon her face. Mr. S. was so completely confounded by this singular meeting that he suffered her to pass on. She was arrested at a late hour last night by officer Hulse, jr., near her residence.—*Cincinnati Commercial, Feb. 3.*

The Soldier's Fate.—The *Wheeling (Va.) Gazette*, in announcing the sudden death lately of Capt. Augustus L. Sheppard, U. S. A. (formerly of Georgetown, D. C.) at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., says:

"We had the pleasure of serving a campaign in Florida with Captain (then private) Sheppard. For fourteen months we were messmates, sleeping in the same tent, eating out of the same messpan, covered by the same blanket and drinking out of the same canteen.

"Our mess consisted of six individuals; one, Capt. Walker, was killed in Mexico; another, Wilson Thomas, shot himself by accident while hunting for pigeons; the third, John H. Pleasants, was cruelly murdered by the Indians during the Florida war; the fourth, H. Cremer, was killed by a decayed tree falling upon him in a harvest field; the fifth, Capt. Sheppard, died as above stated; and the sixth, and only surviving member of the mess, is the assistant editor of the *Gazette*, enjoying good general health.—Have we not cause to be grateful?"

Fatal Malady.—The Uniontown (Pa.) Democrat gives an account of the ravages of an alarming malady which has recently made its appearance in that section. The disease is described as being somewhat similar in its symptoms to the Cholera, but the physicians are unable to assign it a name. Young persons and children are most liable to its attacks. There have been some fifty cases and twenty deaths within the two weeks since it made its appearance. When unchecked by medical remedies the disease proves fatal in a few hours. Sometimes the first indications of its approach are pains in the fingers and limbs, accompanied by violent fever and headache, which is followed by vomiting and diarrhea. Some of the patients break out with spots, like the measles, and after death the body and face are covered with large black spots, the legs and arms assuming a black color.

Many are of opinion that this disease is cholera in a somewhat different form from its usual appearance.

Mr. Clay.—The telegraph informs us that Mr. Clay has pledged himself, if elected Senator, to support Gen. Taylor's Administration.

N. Y. Sun. Then, says the *Louisville Journal*, the telegraph informs us falsely. Mr. Clay has repeatedly said, that, in the event of his going into the Senate, he should go with every disposition to support and strengthen the administration, but he has not pledged himself to its support. Neither Mr. Clay nor any other high-souled and independent Whig, would pledge himself in advance to the support of the administration of any President whatever.

Mr. Clay and the Kentucky Democracy.—At a caucus of the Locofoco members of the Kentucky Legislature, held at Frankfort on the 23d ult., the following resolution was unanimously adopted:—

Resolved, That while we do not deem it good policy for the Democrats of the Legislature to unite in caucuses in supporting any particular individual for the office of Senator of the United States, on the 1st proximo, yet we are determined not to vote for Henry Clay on account of his free soil principles, and, as we understand, his emancipation tendencies; nor will we support any other man, whether Whig or Democrat, who is known to entertain similar views on these questions of National and State policy.

Thus it will be seen that, while the Locofocos, and particularly the Abolitionists of the North, hold up the great statesman as the arch enemy of freedom, Southern Locofocism is denouncing him for his "Free Soil" principles, and "Emancipation tendencies." Doubtless the same object—a desire to make party capital—actuates these gentlemen in both latitudes. We trust the grave charge of "Free Soil" principles and "Emancipation tendencies" preferred against Mr. Clay is true, while it is of course sufficient cause of "Democratic" opposition. Nobody can reasonably find fault with this. It would be unnatural to expect any thing else. But we know, and so do his revilers, that when they charge Henry Clay with being inimical to Freedom and Progress, they make an accusation at once unfounded and malicious.

Lancaster Prison.—The County Commissioners of Lancaster, have adopted a design by John Haviland, for a new county prison, to be erected immediately, on the ground west of the reservoir, at the head of East King street. The prison will be double the extent of the Berks county prison, and will cost \$102,000. It will accommodate 80 persons, with an enclosure capable of accommodating 160, and will be lighted with gas. The main front will comprise 180 feet, and the enclosure will form an area of 300 by 500 feet. The principal tower will be 110 feet high—which is 14 feet above that of the Reading Prison.

A Real Log Cabin Boy.—The house in which Tom Corwin, United States Senator from Ohio, was born, is still standing in Bourbon county, Kentucky. It is a one-story log cabin, about twelve feet square, with one door and two small windows. The glass six by eight. The old lady now occupying it will not allow it to be improved.

Fires.—A fire broke out on Sunday morning, in the American Hall, Hartford, Conn., by which Hannington's Panorama of the Creation was destroyed. The Religious Herald was burnt out, together with several offices and stores. Building insured for \$4000.—Supposed to have been set on fire.

Canada.—Emigration to the United States.—Measures are being taken by the Provisional Parliament of Canada, to check the extensive emigration from Lower Canada to the States of Illinois, Wisconsin and Missouri, which has been going on for some time past. The commencement of the Halifax and Quebec Railroad (for which purpose the British Government is to raise £4,000,000, in addition to the sums to be furnished by the Provinces), and other public works, is recommended, to furnish employment, the want of which was supposed to occasion the emigration.

The Gold Fever in Europe.—The California gold-seeking mania has extended to the Continent of Europe, and in the ports of Germany and Denmark there are already vessels fitting out for the conveyance of adventurers to the auriferous region. The English Journals are still crowded with advertisements of vessels loading, enterprises organizing, and joint stock companies forming, all set in motion by the continued favorable reports from the United States of the marvellous riches of the new discovery.

A Mysterious Return.—Mr. Richard D. Doran, a merchant of Harper's Ferry, whose mysterious disappearance some few years since, has been a matter of newspaper comment, returned to his former home on Saturday last. He has been spending most of his time in Glasgow, Scotland. It is a singular case, and will produce some strange judicial proceedings. Supposing that he had either died, or been murdered in Philadelphia, his estate, being a very considerable one, had passed into the hands of administrators, and we presume entirely settled, so far as the agents of the Court were concerned, leaving a large surplus just in process of distribution among his legal representatives.—*Charlestown, Va. Spirit.*

Lumps of Gold.—The largest lumps of gold recorded in the history of gold mines, are as follows: One found at the Wicklow mines in Ireland, weighing twenty-two ounces; one in Peru, weighing twenty-six pounds and a half; several in Quito, reported to have weighed about one hundred and six pounds; one in Lebanon, North Carolina, found in 1810, which weighed twenty-eight pounds; and one in New Grenada, which weighed twenty-seven pounds and a half. These, we believe, are the largest lumps on record.

Artesian Well 500 Feet.—We see by the *Charleston papers* that an operator there, a Mr. Welton, has penetrated with the auger to the depth of 500 feet 9 inches. Temperature at that depth, 73½ degrees.

CALIFORNIA.

From the New York Tribune of Monday. Robert Atherton, Esq., merchant of San Francisco, arrived in this city yesterday. Mr. Atherton has resided for ten years on the Pacific, and two at San Francisco. He left San Francisco on the 10th of December, and came to the United States by way of Mazatlan, Guadalupe, Mexico and Vera Cruz. The passage from San Francisco to Mazatlan occupied 10 days, the vessel touching at only one port. From Mazatlan to Mexico the journey was made on horseback in six days. Mr. Atherton has accomplished the whole of this long and arduous trip with remarkable dispatch, having been only sixty-one days upon the route; the cost of the whole, from San Francisco to New York, has been about \$700. He brings intelligence from the Gold Region, now the object of universal thought and expectation, thirty-four days later than the latest received before. The interesting and important facts which he reports are as follows:

The gold region is now understood to embrace a territory a thousand miles in length and three hundred in width.—The gold is distributed over this vast extent, though by no means equally, some parts being of surpassing richness, while others are comparatively barren of the precious metal. No limit can be fixed to the number of men who may find employment in extracting it, or to the length of time for which good digging may be profitable. There is room enough for all who may desire to make their fortune by this new sort of attractive industry, and a sufficient quantity of the glittering dust in the earth to keep them busy indefinitely.

But as we learn from Mr. Atherton, the business of mining has nothing that is agreeable, except the gold that it sometimes—not always—produces. In short, it requires the hardest kind of labor, such as only strong constitutions and muscles, indurated by toil, can undertake with a prospect of success. Young men delicately brought up, and more familiar with the drawing-room, counting-room or lawyer's office, than with the plough or sledge hammer, had better keep their imaginations free from all visions of *placers*, rivers flowing with gold dust, and big lumps of the real stuff to be had for the picking up. Gold is not to be procured in that way even in California, but yields itself only to strength and skill.—Even these are not always successful.—Mr. Atherton knew one company which went out from San Francisco with all the proper tools, machines and accessories, and whose members, after digging for some time with better zeal than fortune, came back each with a flea in his ear, and not a jot of gold in his pocket.

However, a man of the right sort in respect to health, strength and skill may, with fair luck and hard and steady work, obtain three ounces of gold on an average per day. It is not often found in lumps. Still Mr. Atherton has seen one mass weighing 7 lbs., and a friend of his had seen another weighing 31 lbs. The number of persons who had been to the mines when he left, is estimated at 10,000, but there had not been more than 2,500 digging at any one time. One man of his acquaintance, a blacksmith, had got ten thousand dollars worth in three weeks. A good many Indians had been employed as laborers by the miners, but they are poor assistants.—They do not work steadily, and never can be kept at it above a month at a time, when they leave for San Francisco to spend their earnings in dissipation.

Mr. Atherton brings with him the bills of lading of gold to the value of \$20,000 shipped on English account. He also fully confirms the account of the gold on board the U. S. ship Lexington. Mr. Atherton states, that the Lexington has on board \$500,000 worth of the genuine metal. She was about to sail when Mr. Atherton left for the U. States.

This informant also confirms the report that Cannabar, or the ore from which quicksilver is distilled, has been discovered in great abundance in California. There is a rich mine of it in a mountain not more than three miles from San Francisco. If this ore proves as abundant as is supposed, the discovery will be hardly less valuable than that of the gold.

There was nothing doing at the mines when Mr. Atherton left, owing to the rains, it being the rainy season; there was not much sickness in the diggings, no robberies and no disturbances.

The cost of living at San Francisco has been the subject of statements quite as exaggerated as some of those relating to the gold mines. Mr. Atherton says that good board can be obtained there at \$10 per week, and provisions were plenty at fair prices. The population of the place is about 1000. Mr. A. himself came to New York to purchase goods, but finding that immense quantities have already gone forward, will probably not make very extensive purchases.

The whole value of gold which has been gathered in California is estimated, by those acquainted with the matter, at three millions of dollars, two of which left there in various ways, and the remainder is on its way to the U. States.

Real estate was selling at enormous prices—lots 25 yards square selling for \$10,000. Provisions were abundant at San Francisco and the diggings. Flour poured in in great quantities, from Chili and Oregon, and came down in price, from \$25 per barrel to \$16, at San Francisco. The probability is, that that article has fallen still farther—perhaps to \$10 per barrel.

About two thousand emigrants had arrived in California from Oregon, the

Sandwich Islands, and different parts of South America and Mexico. In fact, the gold fever rages as fiercely in Mexico as it does in the United States, and there as well as here, expeditions are formed. Mr. Atherton says that it is not advisable for large armed parties to take the overland route through Mexico; as the authorities will be likely to interfere with them and prevent their passage. Small parties can go with security.

German Emigration to California.—The Boston Mail learns from a private source that at the last dates from Bremen, in Germany, several vessels, loaded with emigrants, were about ready to proceed to California from that port. The gold fever had spread throughout Germany, and emigrants in great numbers were preparing themselves for expeditions to the land of promise.

A Church in California.—The clergy and several laymen of the Episcopal Churches in New York and Brooklyn, have united in a circular call upon their several parishes to make contributions to fit out certain clergymen, who propose to carry the gospel to California, with the materials for a church edifice and parsonage.

Emancipation in Kentucky.—One branch, (the House,) of the Legislature of Kentucky, has passed a resolution, declaring that the subject of emancipation ought not now to be agitated in Kentucky. This resolution passed unanimously, but is supposed to be against the views of a large portion of the people of Kentucky.

Firing the Globe.—Mr. Jones, telegraph reporter, has suggested in the Journal of Commerce that a line of wires should be established from St. Louis to the western side of the Rocky Mountains, there branching north and south to Oregon and California. The Oregon branch he would have continued to Belting's Straits, where the wire should cross to the Asiatic side, and so proceed through Siberia to St. Petersburg, whence lines might be constructed to all the principal cities of Europe. He considers the project before the Senate, for a submerged line across the Atlantic, visionary; but Belting's Straits being only 30 miles wide and 30 fathoms deep, the wires may be sunk with anchors—the Governments of Europe and America to unite in the project.

A bill is before the Legislature of Pennsylvania, the object of which is to dispense with the Inclined Plane on the Columbia Railroad. The bill sets forth that the expense of keeping up the Inclined Plane represents a capital, at six per cent. interest, of four hundred and fifty thousand dollars, while by the expenditure of about three hundred thousand dollars, a new track can be located which will avoid the necessity for its existence; thus making a considerable saving of outlay, as well as getting rid of a constant cause of delay, inconvenience and danger.

Shocking Depravity.—The base depravity of mind to which the love of gain can reduce a man sometimes, is beyond computation. It is stated by the *Brooklyn Advertiser*, that persons engaged in respectable business in that city have mortgaged their property in order to procure funds to bet upon the result of the pugilistic encounter between Sullivan and Flyer. One person is mentioned as having six thousand dollars wagered upon the affair. This is deplorable.

Recipe for making Good Bread.—James Roche, long celebrated in Baltimore, as a baker of excellent bread, having retired from business, has furnished the Baltimore American with the following recipe for making good bread with a request that it should be published for the information of the public.

"Take an earthen vessel, larger at the top than the bottom, and in it put one pint of milk-warm water, one and a half pounds of flour, and half a pint of malt yeast; mix them well together, and set it away, (in winter it should be in a warm place,) until it rises and falls again, which will be in from three to five hours; (it may be set at night, if it be wanted in the morning;) then put two large spoonfuls of salt into two quarts of water, and mix it well with the above rising; then put in it about nine pounds of flour, and work your dough well, and set it by until it becomes light. Then make it out in loaves. The above will make four loaves.

"Some flour is dry and others runny, but the above quantity, however, will be a guide. The person making bread will remember that runny and new flour will require one-fourth more salt than old and dry flour. The water, also, should be tempered according to the weather; in spring and fall it should only be milk warm; in hot weather cold; and in winter, warm."

Ifth State Convention.—The Whig State Committee of Pennsylvania, have agreed to hold the State Convention for the nomination of a candidate for Canal Commissioner, on the 16th of August next, at Harrisburg.

Increase of the Town of Reading, Pa.—There were 345 houses built in the town of Reading during last year. Of the above 77 are three story brick houses, 75 frame buildings, and the majority of the remainder two-story brick dwellings. An evidence of prosperity that is quite gratifying.

"Punch" says one good thing, viz: that politeness is an air cushion—there may be nothing in it, but it eases jobs wonderfully.